"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are clearing in the morning, fair and not so cold in the afternoon, northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Senator Ellsworth yesterday introduced a bill for the completion of the Capitol by contract according to Gov. Black's plans. The Westchester Jury Commissioner bill was recalled from the Governor. In the Assembly a Conference Committee on the Cuban resolutions was appointed. A bill was introduced for the inspection of meat and fish markets.—Page 3.

FOREIGN—The steamers St. Paul and Trave arrived at Southampton and reported tempestuous voyages. Count von Wolkenstein Trostburg killed himself at Vienna. Nicaraguan working people are said to be reduced to a state of practical slavery through the workings of the labor sale law. It is reported that Chile has been defrauded of $10,000,000 customs dues annually—Page 7.

CONGRESS—Senator Morgan yesterday offered a resolution for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Senator Frye introduced a bill to enable West Point cadets to participate in the inaugural parade. The Senate Committee made a number of changes in the Indian Appropriation bill. The House passed the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. White of Illinois charged that there was a deal in the New York Custom House bill. Mr. Woodman addressed the Ways and Means Committee in support of his bill to tax cigarettes at $50 per 1,000.—Page 3.

Page 1.

An incendiary fire at Malvern, Ark., caused many losses.

The President left Washington last night for a day's shooting on the Potomac.

Col. A. E. Buck of Georgia called on Major McKinley yesterday to urge the selection of a Southern Republican for the Cabinet. He strongly favored H. Clay Evans.

Lyman J. Gage, who will be Secretary of the Treasury under McKinley, in a speech at Chicago discussed the disturbed economic conditions in this country.

Cubans are said to have been defeated in several recent engagements. Weyler is said to have given 2,000,000 francs of his private funds to the public treasury.

The Senate continued its debate on the arbitration treaty. Senator Sherman promised that amendments would be brought in to-day, which would most likely solve the difficulty.

Republican politicians in this city and State are now talking seriously of the possibility of seeing Chauncey M. Depew nominated as Ambassador to Great Britain. They profess to favor that nomination.

In Athens, at midnight, the streets were thronged with people denouncing Turkey and demanding that Greece prevent the landing of Turkish reinforcements in Crete. A blockade of the island by the powers has been proposed by France. The Moslems have been driven into Canea, and 4,000 insurgents are preparing to attack the city. The Christian Governor has taken refuge in the British Consulate.

Page 2.

The storm of yesterday was in some respects the most annoying of the season. It marred the anniversary celebration of Lincoln's birthday, especially for those who had planned outdoor recreation. The temperature was not high, nor was the wind heavy. About nine inches of snow fell up to 2 o'clock. Travel was not much delayed, and the work of cleaning the streets made considerable headway.

The eighty-eighth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday was very generally observed during the day by a practical suspension of business, particularly in the down-town section, and the hoisting of flags. In the evening there were many entertainments, lectures, and dinners by patriotic associations and clubs, the banquet of the Republican Club being especially prominent.

Page 3.

Pittsburg Grand Army of the Republic posts presented complimentary resolutions to Pension Commissioner Murphy.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday issued an order embodying the suggestion made by the Board on Uniforms and Equipments.

President Lawrence of the National Wool Growers' Association yesterday gave out a statement of the differences between his association and that of the wool manufacturers regarding rates in the new Tariff bill. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday practically completed the iron and steel schedule and the paper schedule.

Page 4.

The L. A. W. at Albany voted down the proposition for Sunday racing.

Interest at the Cycle Show last evening centred in the reception given by the Quill Club Wheelmen. The attendance at the show was 83,116 up to yesterday morning, and makers and agents are reporting a very large business.

Page 5.

The fourth annual convention of the Westchester County Christian Endeavor Union began yesterday in Peekskill.

The Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met last evening at the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street and discussed "Social Righteousness and the Duty of the Church to Promote It." Bishop Potter presided.

At a meeting of Plymouth Church a committee reported that it had secured the cooperation of several Congregational ministers in the attempt to have the obnoxious Church law repealed, and that the Rev. J. G. Roberts was engaged in preparing the proper amendments.

Page 7.

The annual convention of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs was held yesterday at Zanesville.

A comic opera combination just perfected includes Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson De Angelis.

It was reported at Chicago yesterday that the Illinois Steel Company and the Minnesota Iron Company had joined forces to fight the Rockefeller-Carnegie combination.

It was reported at Washington that Representative Calderhead (Rep., Kan.) had expressed the fear that the incorporation of the International Bank would bring on a civil war.

Page 10.

Beginning on Monday, the headway of the Brooklyn Bridge trains will be reduced from ninety seconds to sixty seconds during the rush hours.

Secretary Francis issues an order concerning lands within the Union Pacific grant, and states that the Government has a guarantee of $45,754,000 for its claim.

Justice William J. Gaynor spoke before the Democratic League of Kings County on "Lincoln." He referred to the Greater New York charter, and denounced the placing of election machinery in police control.

Justice Andrews decided, in Supreme Court yesterday, that the applicant for a license to repair an old vault under the sidewalk was entitled to a permit without any fee, but that the right did not extend beyond the curb line.

The Greater New York Charter Commission practically completed its work yesterday. The final vote upon the charter as a whole will be had Wednesday, when a committee will be appointed to take the charter and the commission's report to Albany for presentation to the Legislature.

Six Chinamen, believed to be unlawfully in this country, were released by Commissioner Shields yesterday because he could not review the warrant they had obtained from the United States Commissioner in Vermont; one was detained for examination, and one was dismissed on his papers.

Great Britain gained the first advantage in the International Chess Tournament, which began yesterday, between ten representative American players and the same number of English experts. The teams were in the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the Hotel Cecil, in London, respectively.

The new building of the Hebrew Technical Institute was formally opened, at 36 Stuyvesant Street, and the ceremonies were attended by a large number of people. First Vice President J. B. Bloomingdale presented the key, which was received by President James H. Hoffman. President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board made a short address, particularly to the boys.

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SPEECH BY LYMAN J. GAGE

He Discusses the Disturbed Economic Conditions in the United States at a Chicago Banquet.

PLEA FOR BROAD CITIZENSHIP.

Welfare of the Body Politic Threatened by Emotional Excitement Which Has Perverted Judgment—Mr. Gage's Hopes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—In the course of his remarks at the farewell banquet given him at the Commercial Club last night, Lyman J. Gage, who will be the next Secretary of the Treasury, expressed his views fully on the present disturbed economic conditions in the United States. Among other things, he said:

"Wisely or unwisely, I have pleaded for toleration, for patience with misunderstanding, for a broad citizenship, not limited to local surroundings—a citizenship which welcomes business success, because it lends power and influence in the larger social life, to which duty and true happiness stand in close relations. Doubt, fear, distrust, and anxiety cover our fair land with a darkening cloud.

"The most advanced medical scientists now recognize that a very large number of so-called diseases are the symptoms of functional derangement—not the result of organic changes. According to the newer view, these perturbations of function find their existing cause in that part of the physical organism known as the emotional centres.

"Thus a sudden fear may either paralyze or accelerate the heart's action. Overpowering joy may kill. Or in a hundred other ways morbid emotional activity may work various degrees and kinds of outward morbid expression.

"It is also agreed that drugs and blisters are not effectual remedies; that the emotional centres must be addressed through mental impressions and suggestions.

"Now, in looking over the apparently disordered condition of our social state, the brief résumé I have just given seems to illustrate and perhaps philosophically explain some portion of the phenomena we witness.

"To illustrate what I mean, a highly respected friend of mine, a lawyer of ability, in a recent letter indicts society, but files no specifications. He agonizes in eloquent language, and demands the indefinite—not a practical suggestion, not a line or a word as to how—and yet the duties and burdens of our social problems are on him as much as on any.

"On the other hand, from men who are shocked and alarmed by expressions like these I have quoted, which come from many sides, I hear equally erratic reflections—'The republic is a failure,' 'We need a strong Government,' &c., &c.

"Now, it seems to me that in both these classes of men emotional excitement has perverted judgment, and both threaten the welfare of the body politic.

"It is unwise to be blind to the dangers in such a situation. History, though functional in its operation, may induce organic disease. Men of steady minds and strong hearts must, with temperance and charity in the exercise of right reason, find the true path which leads to peace and safety. There are real mistakes to be corrcted. We have violated the natural laws which govern in the realm of economies with the same force and power that they do in the physical realm.

"Let the deep interest you really feel in the problems of the people be known to all the people. They know your strength, power, and influence. Let them experience in a larger measure your sympathy, your sense of justice, and your love.

"Called to new and untried duties, I am strengthened and encouraged by your expressions of confidence. They will stimulate zeal and fidelity and if, when my service is ended, it can be said of me, 'He tried faithfully to serve, not a class, not a coterie, but the country as a whole.' I shall then merit the good words which you now so trustfully bestow."

Gage Not a Single Tax Man.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Lyman J. Gage denies the report from Wilmington, Del., in which Harold Suddell, Treasurer of the Single Tax Club, is made to say that the coming Secretary of the Treasury is an ardent "single taxer." Suddell further alleged that Mr. Gage had contributed more than $5,000 to the single-tax campaign fund in Delaware last year.

"I have no money to burn in any such way," said Mr. Gage. "If I remember rightly, two years ago I gave $25 to a man interested in the single-tax agitation, but that was really a personal gift and not a contribution to the cause.

"I have already denied that I am a single tax advocate."

DRY GOODS MEN ASSIGN.

Failure of McIntyre Bros. & Wilson at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Feb. 12.—McIntyre Brothers & Wilson, dry goods dealers of this city, have assigned. The liabilities are $30,800; assets about $40,000.

The failure was caused by the assignment of the McIntyre-Reck Dry Goods Company of Rock Island.

MOB LAW AND POLITICS MIXED.

Candidate for Judge Promises Immunity to Tollgate Raiders.

VANCEBURG, Ky., Feb. 12.—The tollgate raiders of this county have taken advantage of a political contest to continue their work of destruction.

About 150 mounted men rode into Vanceburg about 6 o'clock this evening, and, going at once to the residence of County Judge Hillis, reported to him that they had ridden over twenty-five miles of pike and destroyed five tollgates. After asking and being assured that warrants for their arrest would not be issued, the rioters all pledged themselves to support Hillis in the Republican primary convention, Feb. 27.

The raiders had possession of the town for awhile to-night, and gradually dispersed. All were recognized, but there is no danger of prosecution, and they declare they will remove every toll gate in Lewis County.

Judge Hillis is committed, and as the Sheriff, Edward Willim, is also a candidate for County Judge there seems little probability of any arrests.

DEBATE ON ARBITRATION

The Senate Continues Its Wrangle over the Proposed Treaty with Great Britain.

SHERMAN'S NEW AMENDMENTS

He Indicates that the Difficulty Will Be Solved at the Special Session To-day—Possibility of a Postponement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will to-morrow morning endeavor to frame an amendment that will meet the objections that have been advanced in debate against the general treaty of arbitration with Great Britain, that has been under discussion in secret session for the past week.

Unless this amendment can be satisfactorily framed, it is probable that the consideration of the treaty may not be pushed until after the 4th of March. The debate so far has shown that not five men in the Senate look at this treaty from identically the same standpoint.

It is charged with being ambiguous, but this defect is found by different men in different portions of the instrument. That it will be amended before being ratified is admited by its best friends. The amendments are, in fact, the only things that will save it, for few, if any, agree with Senator Turpie that the treaty is perfect as it stands. Mr. Turpie's position is based upon his own construction of the terms of the convention, and if the Senate was able to bring itself to think as Mr. Turpie does, the treaty would be ratified without a moment's delay.

Senator Turpie's Influence.

The Indiana Senator's speech has made a strong impression, and his ideas have suggested to the committee an amendment which will be patterned after that which Mr. Morgan yesterday gave notice that he would offer at the proper time. This will change Article I. so that it will provide for the submission under this treaty for arbitration of all subjects subject to the limitations of this treaty, "and in the manner and form provided by either of the contracting parties for the negotiation and ratification of treaties."

This, it is claimed, will make the intent of the Senate clear and provide that every subject to be submitted to this tribunal must be first submitted to the President and by him to the Senate, as now provided for in the case of original treaties. In this manner the objection that the Senate is yielding its prerogative is met and that body maintains control of every matter connected with the subject of arbitration. This is the amendment which Mr. Sherman will submit to-morrow, in an effort to bring about speedy action.

The debate to-day was begun by Mr. Stewart, who laid some additional stress upon the necessity for eliminating the Alaskan boundary question, and pointed out in what particulars he believed the treaty to be vague and indefinite.

Blackburn's Objections.

Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky was against the treaty and was ready to vote. It seemed idle to consume more time for, as he believed, every man in the Senate knew just how he intended to vote. This treaty went entirely too far in its scope. Still he had no fear of war from anything that might be in the treaty. War was more likely to come from the things that were not included. It would be safe enough to leave the question of arbitration to the Senate when the cases arose and let the Senate then in existence deal with the subject.

Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts said he would vote for the treaty as it reached the Senate, or he would vote for it as amended. What he wanted was a treaty of arbitration, and the sooner the Senate ratified this treaty the better, he thought, it would be for the country.

Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire urged that it go over until the Senate convened after March 4.

The treaty found one of its strongest advocates in Senator Lodge, who urged that action be taken. He declared that he was not irrevocably joined to the committee amendments. He would favor any amendment that might be suggested that would remove the doubt existing in the treaty if such amendment would be conducive to action. He did not believe the treaty could possibly be ratified unless it was amended somewhat on the lines of the committee amendment. He favored the treaty because arbitration was the policy of this country, and he believed in the American policy. He wanted the treaty to pass, and for that reason hoped the amendment that might be framed would be satisfactory to the Senate.

Sherman's Promises.

Mr. Sherman then made the statement that was construed as an intimation that the committee intended to consider the treaty again in special session to-morrow morning. He said that if the discussion went over until to-morrow he thought the committee would be able to bring in an amendment or amendments that would remove all doubts and ambiguity from the text of the treaty. When this was done he hoped the Senate would be able to come to a speedy vote. If such proved not to be the case then Mr. Sherman said he would not feel justified in pressing the consideration of the treaty further to the hindrance of the business that was pressing upon the Senate.

Mr. Hill replied jocularly that the Senate was to understand that if the opposition to the treaty would hold out until to-morrow the Senator from Ohio would withdraw the treaty from further consideration. Mr. Sherman denied that this interpretation was just, and the Senate adjourned.

The amendment indicated above will be reported to the Senate to-morrow when the treaty is again taken up.

THE PRESIDENT ON A TRIP.

Gone to Wide Water, Va., to Shoot Ducks on the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President left here at 11 o'clock to-night on the lighthouse tender Maple for Wide Water, Va., on the Potomac, to enjoy a day's sport in duck shooting. Capt. Lamberton accompanied him.

The weather is cold, with snow and sleet, just the weather for duck hunting. The Maple will reach the blinds early Saturday morning.

The President is expected to return to-morrow night.

Editor Sent to Jail for Contempt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—J. L. Patterson, editor of The Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, was sentenced to jail to-day for three days and fined $100 by Judge Milner for publication of a contemptuous criticism of a decision of the court.

MISSION TO ST. JAMES'S

The Appointment of Chauncey M. Depew Urged by New York Republicans.

THE DOCTOR IS RETICENT.

Belief Growing that He Would Accept the Ambassadorship — Whitelaw Reid's Candidacy—Col. Hay May Secure the Prize.

While the Republican machine managers are faintly hoping that Gen. Stewart L. Woodford or some other New York Republican will get a place in President McKinley's Cabinet, they are much more interested in the talk of Chauncey M. Depew for Ambassador to Great Britain. The suggestion that Dr. Depew should have this place was made in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few weeks ago, and since then there has been much talk about it among politicians.

The Republican State machine and many Republicans who are not connected with the machine, are anxious that the President-elect should select Dr. Depew for the London mission. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton was a candidate for this appointment, but he has withdrawn his name, and in a letter which he sent to Major McKinley, through ex-Lieut. Gov. Saxton, it is believed he said that all Republicans in this State would be delighted with the selection of Dr. Depew. All of the candidates agree that Dr. Depew would not decline the honor if it were tendered to him.

When spoken to last night Dr. Depew said:

"The Republican organization indorsed Gov. Morton for appointment as Ambassador to England, and I understand that when Gov. Morton recently sent a letter to Canton withdrawing his name, he said in it that he hoped that his old friend Depew would be appointed."

Mr. Depew, when asked if he would accept the mission if it was offered to him, repeated what he said last week—that he could not decline anything that had not been offered to him. "I have not heard from Canton," he added.

Of Dr. Depew there is a story that could not be confirmed yesterday, and which is to the effect that he may soon retire from the Presidency of the Central Railroad, whether he is appointed to the London mission or not, and that he may be succeeded by Samuel Spencer. His acceptance of the Presidency of the Joint Traffic Association's Board of Control was used last night to strengthen the story that he is getting ready to retire from the management of the Central.

It is said among politicians that when Edward Lauterbach went to Canton in behalf of the Republican organization he urged the President-elect to appoint ex-Gov. Morton as Ambassador to England, and that he was met with what was tantamount to a flat refusal. It is also said that Mr. Lauterbach opposed the selection of Gen. Horace Porter to any office, and that Major McKinley said that while he had not determined upon offering Gen. Porter a place, the General was his friend, and he did not want to hear anything in opposition to him.

Whitelaw Reid is a candidate for the London mission, and, while it is not believed by the politicians that he will get it, they fear the effects of his candidacy upon the chances of Dr. Depew. They say that if Mr. Reid should follow Gov. Morton's example, and withdraw, then there would be but one candidate from this State—Dr. Depew.

Some of the latter's friends were of the opinion last night that President McKinley would finally select Col. John Hay for the London mission. Col. Hay is Mark A. Hanna's candidate for the place.

The Dry Goods Club has sent a petition to Major McKinley urging him to select a New York man as one of the members of his Cabinet. They believe that Gen. Woodford, Gen. Porter, or some other equally well-known Republican should receive a portfolio. The signers to the petition include the H. B. Claflin Company, Tefft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., and several other prominent houses in the dry goods, boot and shoe, and wholesale grocery trades. The general opinion among the politicians is that if neither a Cabinet position nor the London mission comes to this State, the Paris mission will go to Gen. Horace Porter.

The story that comes from Canton to the effect that Theodore Roosevelt may be made Assistant Secretary of the Navy, or appointed to a place in some other important department, is not credited.

NEVER TOO OLD TO ELOPE.

Georgia Bridegroom 90 and Bride 80 Run Away to be Married.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., Feb. 12.—An elopement is reported from Jackson County, in which J. M. Sailors, ninety years of age, and Mrs. Kuhrt, a widow of eighty, are the principals.

Both are possessed of property, as well as crowds of grandchildren eager to inherit it.

It was to escape their opposition that the bridegroom stole his bride away and married her before a Justice of the Peace in Oconee County, forty miles away.

STOPPED BY THE BOUTWELL.

Steamer Dauntless Overhauled by a Revenue Cutter.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 12.—Judge Locke of the United States Court, in session at Tampa, to-day refused to grant a temporary injunction restraining the Collector of the Port of Jacksonville and the commander of the revenue cutter Boutwell from interfering with the movements of the filibustering steamer Dauntless, as long as she is engaged in the towing and wrecking business.

To-day the steamer Dauntless was halted by the revenue cutter Boutwell in the St. John's River in front of this city. The Dauntless started down the river to tow a schooner, but the revenue cutter brought her to with a blast from her whistle and the opening of a gun port.

The owner of the Dauntless says that he now has another good case for damages against the Federal officials for unlawfully detaining the Dauntless while she was engaged in legitimate business.

Boston Pastor Called to Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The Trustees of Wesley Chapel Methodist Church of this city have extended a call to the Rev. Charles E. Chandler of Roslindale, Boston. Mr. Chandler has decided to accept the call, and will begin his labors March 1. He is a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University.

EVANS BOOM AT CANTON

Col. A. E. Buck of Georgia Calls on Major McKinley in Behalf of Southern Republicans.

HANSON'S CLAIMS NOT URGED.

Many Colored Men See the President-Elect in Regard to Places and to Interest Him in Legislation for Their Race.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Major McKinley's callers to-day numbered more than 150, and many of them had to wait several hours before they saw him. A flag, indicating that Lincoln's Birthday was not forgotten, floated from a third-story window.

The significant caller of the day was Col. A. E. Buck of Atlanta, Ga., who is one of the most influential Republicans in the South. Col. Buck was met at the station by Major McKinley's carriage and lunched with the President-elect. Col. Buck and Major McKinley talked about many matters, and it is not likely the Cabinet was unmentioned. To the correspondent of The United Associated Presses Col. Buck said:

"Major J. F. Hanson of Macon, Ga., is talked of by our people in connection with the Cabinet, but he is not an applicant or an aspirant for a portfolio. H. Clay Evans has a great many friends throughout the South, and he would make a most excellent Cabinet officer. He is a representative man."

"Is there much foundation for the objection that Mr. Evans is not a typical Southerner because he was born in the North?" was asked.

"I think not. That objection comes from the politicians rather than the people. Mr. Evans has lived thirty years in the South, and that fact ought to naturalize him, so to speak. My belief is that the Republican Party in the South would be greatly strengthened and encouraged by the appointment of a Southern man to the Cabinet, and I think it will be done."

Among the first callers this morning was a delegation representing the Patent Law Association of Chicago. They presented a printed memorial recommending that the appointee for Commissioner of Patents be a man thoroughly acquainted with the patent laws, but did not name any one for the position. Major McKinley listened attentively to the reading, and thanked the association for the suggestion, assuring them that consideration would be given the subject.

John P. Elkins and J. M. Clark of Pennsylvania called to urge the appointment of Gov. Hastings to the Cabinet. There were a number of colored Republicans in town. A delegation of four of Colfax, Iowa, came to confer with the President-elect concerning patronage for their race. There are three prominent colored men, B. P. Barnett, B. K. Bruce, and John R. Lynch, who have been mentioned for Register of the Treasury, and the visitors would like to see one of them appointed.

Giles B. Jackson, a colored attorney of Richmond, Va., said he was here as the representative of the depositors of the late Freedman's Bank, which failed in 1873, to endeavor to interest the incoming Administration in securing an appropriation to reimburse depositors, many of whom lost all they had in the crash.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon sixty merchant tailors, delegates to the National Convention of their craft, in session at Cleveland, called on the President-elect and shook hands with him. They were introduced to Major McKinley by Thomas Chase of Providence, R. I., a former member of the Legislature of that State.

Gen. John McNulta of Chicago dined with the President-elect to-night.

A MINISTER REWARDED.

I. S. Hopkins of Atlanta May Be Minister to Greece.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—Dr. I. S. Hopkins, pastor of the First Methodist Church of this city, to-day resigned from the ministry in order to accept an honor at the hands of President-elect McKinley, who has offered him the choice between taking charge of the Smithsonian Institute and becoming Minister to Greece.

Dr. Hopkins's congregation was composed of the strongest Democrats of the city, but that did not prevent him from affiliating with the McKinley movement last November, and as a recognition of his support Mr. McKinley has made this offer.

Dr. Hopkins has been prominently mentioned for a Bishopric in his Church, but this turn of affairs will likely keep him out.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region, and from the Dakotas southward to Texas. It has risen from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast and at Northern Rocky Mountain stations. There is a depression of considerable energy central southeast of New England, attended by severe northeast gales and heavy snows. There is a second depression central over South Dakota, and the barometer is highest over California. It is much warmer from Texas northward to Dakota and Minnesota. The temperature has remained about stationary east of the Mississippi, and it is colder to the west of the Rocky Mountains. Light snows continue in the lake region, and showers, followed by clearing weather, are reported from the Ohio Valley southward to the East Gulf coast. Heavy snows are reported from New England and New York, and the weather is fair in the central valleys. Generally fair weather will prevail in the Southern States, with slowly rising temperature. The weather will clear in the Middle Atlantic States, preceded by snow in New York. The cloudiness will probably increase in the Northwest, with light rain or snow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	22	25	29
6 A. M.	21	22	26
9 A. M.	23	21	22
12 M.	26	20	22
4 P. M.	30	23	24
6 P. M.	28	22	24
9 P. M.	27	20	23
12 P. M.	27	20	23

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24⅛
Weather Bureau	22
Corresponding date 1896	25
Corresponding date last twenty years	32

THE OREGON DEADLOCK.

Failure to Choose a Senator, and the Session Near the End.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 12.—Six days more will terminate the regular session of the Legislature, and all indications point to a failure to elect a Senator to succeed United States Senator Mitchell.

The joint convention met as usual at noon to-day and adjourned until the same hour to-morrow.

BRITISH MONEY FOR ST. LOUIS.

A Syndicate Said to be Willing to Invest $10,000,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The Business Men's League of this city gives out the information that it is in receipt of a letter from a prominent legal firm in Boston, saying it has a communication from a wealthy British syndicate which is willing to invest $10,000,000 in the City of St. Louis.

Inquiry is made as to certain brewery investments. The name of the Boston firm and the identity of the syndicate are withheld.

PREACHER AND MOONSHINER.

Confession of the Man Who Tried to Burn Up Fulton County (Ga.) Jail.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—C. C. Key, who tried to get out of Fulton County jail by burning down the jail, admitted this evening that he was a moonshiner. Key is seventy years old and a preacher who believed there was no harm in distilling whisky. At his home in Gilmer County, where all are engaged in the whisky distilling business, he is highly respected.

He had married his third wife, a girl of nineteen, the night before his arrest.

"Her letters begged me so hard to come home," said the old man, "that I was tempted to fire my cell, hoping to escape in the confusion and get back to my young wife."

AN ILL-FATED CITY.

Many Losses Caused at Malvern, Ark., by an Incendiary Fire.

MALVERN, Ark., Feb. 12.—At 4 o'clock this morning another disastrous fire broke out on Main Street in this unfortunate city. It started in the rear of the buildings occupied by Thomas Brothers and Pogue & Fitzhugh, and spread rapidly until the entire row of buildings south of the Berger Building was consumed.

The losses are as follows: H. Newman, $500; Mrs. L. D. McCammon, $500; M. Hall, $500; E. M. Bonnell, $750; Thomas Brothers, groceries, $500; Pogue & Fitzhugh, groceries, $2,000; Powell Brothers, dry goods, $500; L. Lamb, shoe shop, $100; Mart Phelps, shoe shop, $50; Hughes & McCray, dry goods, $5,000; Jonathan Rice, $1,000; Cooper Brothers, building, $3,500; J. E. Chamberlain, $200; Bank of Malvern, $300; Cooper & McNutt, hardware, $200; W. T. Murray, $100; E. Adams, $100; John L. Hughes, $200.

It is thought the fire is the work of an incendiary, and there is much excitement in consequence. Very few merchants carried insurance.

SPANISH VICTORIES REPORTED.

Cubans Said to Have Been Defeated in Several Engagements.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—Advices have been received here that a party of rebels made an attack upon the Spanish steamer Fausto at Medio Luna, a port near Manzanillo, when Commander Pon, on board the Spanish gunboat Cuba Espanola, came up and opened fire upon the rebels, driving them away and compelling them to leave their dead behind them. The Cuba Espanola then retired, but as the rebels came back after the gunboat left and renewed their attack upon the steamer, Commander Pon returned and again opened fire upon them, this time dispersing them with considerable loss. Pon then proceeded to the San Juan River, where he dispersed a party of rebels and captured a boat which they had used.

Commander Cardrera of the Spanish gunboat Yumuri has beaten and dispersed a party of rebels at Punta Piloto, in the Puerto Principe Province, which had made an attack upon the gunboat.

Military Commander Madruga has defeated a strong party of rebels on the Conde Ranche, in Havana Province. The rebels lost thirty men killed and wounded, and the troops lost five killed and two missing. The camp of the rebels was destroyed and a large quantity of arms and ammunition and a number of cattle which the insurgents left behind them were captured by the troops.

A fight has also taken place at Palizadas Carrillo, in the Pinar del Rio Province, in which three rebels were killed.

The Garona Battalion, in conjunction with the gunboat Reina Cristina, has had an engagement with a party of rebels in the Pinar del Rio Province, in which nine of the enemy were killed.

United States Vice Consul General J. A. Springer has returned to Havana.

Emiliano Nunez and a number of other persons, charged with the crime of rebellion, have been arrested.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has given to the Public Treasury the sum of 2,000,000 francs out of his private funds toward meeting the expenses of the Government in prosecuting the campaign against the insurgents.

Fernando Pino Hernandez, Ambrosio Garcia, and Ignacio Sandoval, naturalized American citizens, who were under arrest here, have been turned over to Consul General Lee on condition that they leave the island.

UPHOLDS THE PRESIDENT.

L. Clarke Seelye's View of the Situation in Cuba.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—In an address at the fortnightly meeting of the Current Events Club, President L. Clarke Seelye said:

"Although an advocate of political principles antagonistic to those of the present Administration, I honor President Cleveland for his manly attitude and the statesmanlike course which he took, in face of the contrary wave of popular sympathy for Cuba and her patriots, and the companion wave of jingoism, which would precipitate a war with Spain.

"Cuban affairs are not yet in a condition of organization that would warrant the United States in recognizing it as an independent government. The methods of war pursued by the Cubans are those of guerrillas and bold adventurers, not the concerted and systematic tactics of an army or of a martial government."

Fire That Cost a Life.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Feb. 12.—The Lancaster Medical Institute burned to-day. Dr. Julius Simon of Jackson, West Va., a patient, lost his life, and Dr. J. H. Bellerman, the proprietor, was burned badly.

ATHENS ANXIOUS FOR WAR

Excited Throngs Fill the Streets All Night, Denouncing Turkey and Demanding Vigorous Action.

FRANCE ASKS A BLOCKADE.

The Plan Believed in London to be Inspired by Russia—Attitude of Europe—An Attack Upon Canea Expected.

ATHENS, Feb. 13—1:15 A. M.—The greatest excitement prevails here. The newspapers have issued midnight editions containing a report that the Vali of Smyrna has chartered a steamer for the purpose of transporting troops to Crete, and this, in the face of the assurances given to the powers by the Porte that Turkey would not send reinforcements to the island.

The newspapers and the crowds in the streets declare that the action of the Vali is taken with the full cognizance of the Porte, which has again proved, if proof were necessary, that not the slightest confidence can be placed in its assurances or promises.

Hearty denunciations of the Turkish Government are heard on every hand. The city is alive at this hour, and the principal streets are filled with Greeks, who demand that the Grecian warships shall prevent the landing of further troops in Crete. It is believed here that orders to that effect have already been given to Prince George, and there is no doubt that he will fully carry out his instructions, in which case war with Turkey would probably result unless diplomacy or superior force should be employed to divert Greece from her determination to protect the Cretan Christians, and also, perhaps, to bring about the long-desired annexation.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Greek Chargé d'Affaires here has informed Lord Salisbury that his Government has decided to prevent the Turks from landing any reinforcements upon the Island of Crete.

THIRTEEN VILLAGES BURNED.

The Christians Said to Have Been the Aggressors.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, announced that the latest news received by the Government showing the situation in Crete was that the Christians were the aggressors and were attacking the Moslems in many localities.

A large number of Moslems, Mr. Curzon said, had been killed, and thirteen villages had been burned.

SITUATION AT CANEA.

The Governor a Refugee—Cretans Preparing to Attack the Town.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 12.—Georgi Berovitch Pasha, the Christian Governor of Crete, having been menaced by the Moslems, has taken refuge in the Greek Consulate, and his wife has found an asylum at the French Consulate pending their departure from the island.

The Christians, after a prolonged fight, have driven the Moslems into Canea, and are now holding the suburbs of the town.

Four thousand insurgents are known to be concentrated in the vicinity of Canea, awaiting the arrival of arms, ammunition, and equipments from Sphakia, on the south coast, near the western extremity of the Island of Crete, where they have been landed by expeditions from Greece. When these supplies are received, it is the intention of the insurgents to make an attack upon Canea.

COLLISION ON THE FRONTIER.

Turkey Reported to be Sending Albanians into Thessaly.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that Turkey is forming the marauding bands of Albania into bodies that will be employed to invade Thessaly.

The Greek Government is fully alive to the danger in this direction, and is hastening troops to the frontier to repel any attempted invasion of Grecian territory.

It is reported that a collision has already occurred between the troops and Albanians on the frontier.

BLOCKADE BY THE POWERS.

It Is Proposed by France, but the Project Is Mistrusted at London.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, has initiated proposals that the powers blockade Crete and that they also occupy Canea, Retimo, and the other centres of disorder, pending a settlement of the dispute that will be satisfactory to the Cretans. Active negotiations on these proposals are now proceeding.

A high authority at the Foreign Office said that he believed the proposal of M. Hanotaux was a Franco-Russian scheme to permit Greece to occupy the island, with Prince George, second son of the King of the Hellenes, as Governor General, the island continuing to pay tribute to Turkey.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—It is reported here that a blockade of Crete by the European powers will be established shortly.

NO REINFORCEMENTS.

Turkey Believes Crete Only Can Be Pacified by the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 12.—The Porte has given assurance to the powers that Turkey will not send reinforcements to Crete.

The Turkish authorities are now convinced that the pacification of the island can only be effected by European occupation.

ATTITUDE OF EUROPE.

Report that the Powers Will Prevent Action by Greece.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a news agency statement that the powers are unanimous in their condemnation of the attitude of Greece, and that they will not allow her to continue her present course. She must, it is added, abandon the idea of commencing a war with Turkey.

ROME, Feb. 12.—A semi-official note has been issued here stating that Italy will not oppose Greece in any action the latter country may take on the Cretan question. It is added that Italy does not wish to serve Turkey in any way.

LINCOLN DAY CELEBRATED

A More General Observance than Usual of the Anniversary of His Birthday.

PUBLIC BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Lectures and Entertainments Given by Patriotic Organizations, and Banquets by Several Clubs, of Which that by the Republican Club Was Most Prominent.

The eighty-eighth birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln was much more generally observed yesterday than was the holiday a year ago. Flags fluttered in the strong wind from the public buildings, schoolhouses, and many stores and residences, and several dinners, lectures, and entertainments were given by patriotic and other organizations.

The banks and public offices were all closed. The city departments and civil courts, with the exception of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, were closed, and the Federal Court, Post Office, Custom House, and other Federal offices were opened only for perfunctory work at early hours. The Stock Exchange and all other Exchanges were closed, and the officers of the large corporations, the brokers, and professional men were so generally absent from their offices that business was practically suspended in the down-town district. Many of the up-town retail stores did not open and others were open only a few hours in the morning.

Part of the ceremonies of the day was the raising of the flags at the Battery and in Central Park. Judson Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., performed the duty at sunrise at the Block House in the Park, and Christopher R. Forbes, great-grandson of Sergt. Van Arsdale of the Revolutionary Army, raised the flag at the Battery in the morning. Capt. George Moeser of the Anderson Zouaves, Sixty-second Regiment, assisted him.

Last year's celebration of Lincoln's birthday was the first general observance of the day in this State. Three Western States —Illinois, Lincoln's native State; Minnesota, and Washington—were the first to establish it as a legal holiday. New Jersey followed New York. The Fifty-third Congress failed to pass a measure which was proposed to make it a national holiday. Various State Legislatures throughout the North and West have measures pending this Winter to make the day a holiday.

Since the first agitation of the subject among the States, New York has displayed a tendency to distinguish the day from others in some form or other, and military and political organizations of this city have frequently held meetings in honor of the martyr President. The Republican Club in 1887 gave its first Lincoln dinner, with ex-President Harrison, Senator Hawley, ex-Govs. Oglesby and Foraker, ex-Senator Hiscock, and Chauncey M. Depew as orators. The club has since continued its Lincoln dinners each year, the one last night at the Waldorf being the eleventh. L. E. Chittenden, President Lincoln's Register of the Treasury, was one of the speakers.

HOW OBSERVED IN BROOKLYN.

Commemorative Exercises in Nearly All the Public Schools.

Lincoln's Birthday was observed in Brooklyn yesterday by the closing of the banks, public offices, and schools, and by numerous entertainments in the evening. Most of the stores were open, but it was noticeable that they had few customers. The storm interfered with the great number of intended athletic celebrations. In nearly all the public schools exercises commemorative of the day were held. At the penitentiary there was an entertainment which lasted during the morning. John H. Littefield delivered an address on the "Life of President Lincoln."

HOLIDAY FOR EQUESTRIANS.

Two Large Indoor Parties Enjoy Special Music Rides.

Lincoln's Birthday was made a gala day in the riding clubs and schools yesterday. At the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn a special music ride took place in the afternoon, which was participated in by a large number of members. There was also hurdle jumping by S. C. Pirie, Clary Robbins, Harry Taylor, and Robbins Woodward. The music ride was led by Miss Ethel Moore and William N. Dykman, and among others who participated were H. H. Salmon, Col. John N. Partridge, Miss Candee, Sturgis Coffin, H. S. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Beard, D. S. Richardson, E. T. Bedford, J. E. Candee, W. H. Erhart, E. H. Barnes, W. H. Force, Charles A. Moore, and Francis E. Dodge.

At Durland's Riding Academy a special music ride took place between 4:30 and 6 o'clock, led by Miss C. Adelaide Doremus and John Gerben, and commanded by Baron Paul Vietinghoff. Among those who participated in the ride were Samuel Walter Taylor, Mrs. John Gerben, George C. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Johnson, Charles E. Knobloch, Charles McDougall, F. C. Smith, H. H. Knox, Ignatius Rodley, Jr., I. H. Sampers, William C. Mott, F. I. Taylor, Louis F. Eggers, John H. Davidson, Percival D. Griffiths, T. R. Horton, John E. Kelley, William Trevor, and R. P. Baron.

SOME OTHER OBSERVANCES.

Sons of Veterans Meet—Talk at the Normal College.

Commemorative exercises were held last evening at the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, in honor of Abraham Lincoln, under the auspices of the Memorial Committee of the Sons of Veterans of New York. Lieut. Col. E. W. Estes made the address of welcome. The principal speaker was the Rev. J. L. Campbell, pastor of the church. There was some singing by Miss Louise Gunning and Miss Emma O'Neil, and the exercises closed with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The Rev. Dr. Max Hark, President of the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Penn., was not present to deliver his address at the Normal College yesterday afternoon. There were 250 young ladies present, and President Thomas Hunter of the college turned the meeting into a memorial service in honor of President Lincoln. In his address, President Hunter designated Lincoln, Washington, and Franklin as America's three greatest men, and said that it was a remarkable fact neither of them had received a college education. An address was also made by Mlle. Leclerc.

A military dinner was given by Lieut. Victor De La Montague Earle to his schoolmates of the Barnard Club at the Hotel Normandie.

The fifth annual dinner of the New-York Alumni Association of the University of Vermont was given at the Hotel Manhattan.

The class of '98 of the University of the City of New York held the junior promenade in the gymnasium building at University Heights.

Col. Fred D. Grant and William Nelson of Paterson, N. J., addressed the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society at its twenty-eighth anniversary meeting at the headquarters of the society, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street.

The Armstrong Association had an entertainment last evening, at Berkeley Lyceum, 23 East Forty-fourth Street, by pupils of Gen. Armstrong's Negro and Indian School at Hampton, Va. Joseph H. Choate, in his introductory speech, said that Gen. Armstrong was carrying out the work commenced by President Lincoln. If Hampton, he said, had graduated but the one student, Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Normal School, Hampton would have paid for itself. Then followed recitations, songs, and a reading of portions of "Hiawatha," illustrated by tableaus.

AT THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

The Rev. Michael Clune's Warm Tribute in His Speech.

Archbishop Corrigan presided, the Rev. Michael Clune of Syracuse made an oration, and Judge Joseph F. Daly told some stories of the martyred President at the Catholic Club's Lincoln celebration last night, in the clubhouse, 120 Central Park South. There was a large company, and dinner was served after the speaking.

Father Clune had a number of new anecdotes to tell, but his address was mainly a historical review and an earnest tribute. He said Lincoln did not know exactly by what title to address Archbishop Hughes, but he knew this was the most influential see in the Western Hemisphere, and he did not hesitate to appeal to the Archbishop to use his influence for the Union's preservation, nor fail to acknowledge the Archbishop's great aid to that cause. If there should come the great social war that some predicted, he hoped another man would arise as wise in his generation and as near to the hearts of the people as the immortal Lincoln.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S DINNER.

Melancthon Woolsey Stryker Pays a Tribute to Lincoln.

The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated by the Republican Club last night with a banquet and speech-making in the large ballroom of the Waldorf.

Eight guests sat at each of thirty-eight tables, and sixteen at the guest table, at which President Arthur L. Merriam presided. At this table were:

Lucius E. Chittenden, the friend of Lincoln; Arthur T. Bowers, the Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, D. D.; Mayor William L. Strong, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, James H. Hoyt, Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College; ex-Gov. Urban A. Woodbury of Vermont, Judge Pardon C. Williams, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, Albert W. Lightbourn, S. S. McClure, and Frank B. Carpenter.

About 100 women occupied seats in the gallery, and a collation was served also to them. To each guest two souvenirs were given. One was a miniature representation of a log cabin, in which Lucien was born, and the other, a handsomely bound volume containing the lost speech of Lincoln—that delivered at the first Republican State Convention of Illinois, which forty years later was transcribed from notes taken by H. C. Whitney, then a young lawyer, who was present.

President Stryker of Hamilton College was the first speaker, responding to the toast "Lincoln." In opening he congratulated the party on the selection of Lyman J. Gage as Secretary of the Treasury, as the strongest pledge of a wise administration. Reviewing Lincoln's career, he said:

"We think of his heredity and environment and wonder how such a man could have issued from such circumstances. Sprung from the loins of the people, to be their leader and commander, he was one by whom it shall always mean more to be an American, and a man! God was the tutor of this great commoner. His career is a standing rebuke of dilettante idleness, and freezes the sneer upon the thin lips of caste. He stands, distinctly the typical American nobleman. Opportunity for the lowliest to become the loftiest—this is the lesson of that frontier hovel."

Speaking of his inauguration into office, the speaker won vociferous applause when he said:

"No 'boss' successful whispered behind that chair which some before him had occupied, but which Lincoln filled!

"Having handled every rung of the ladder, Lincoln was in all things practical. He would jettison any theory to save the fact. Intense, yet tranquil; temperate, yet unaustere; bold, but never rash; informal, but self-respecting; as modest as resolute, his were no footlight graces."

Senator Platt of Connecticut made a brief address, in which he said: "Lincoln's memory and fame do not belong to the Republican Party any more. They belong to the American people."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury made a speech, principally in a humorous vein.

James H. Hoyt spoke on "A Change of Base, But Not of Flag." His was largely a political speech, in the course of which he said:

"The contest last year was surprising, not only because party lines were obliterated, but because it was, after all, the same conflict that was waged when Lincoln, instead of McKinley, led the Republican column."

The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles spoke on "Echoes of 1861," and Albert W. Lightbourn on "The City of New York."

BROOKLYN UNION LEAGUE DINES.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor Attacked Civil Service Reform.

Gen. Horace Porter and Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor were the principal speakers last night at the Brooklyn Union League Club's banquet in honor of Lincoln's Birthday. President William Berri presided.

The guests were Gen. Porter, Gen. Grosvenor, Mayor Wurster, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Senator George L. Wellington, M. W. H. De Young, Murat Halstead, Col. H. C. Collins, the Rev. G. E. Strobridge, Judge E. W. Hatch, Dr. George L. Porter, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, and the Rev. A. J. F. Behrens. Among the 350 other diners were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, George W. Wilson, Chester S. Lord, Henry Drisler, Jr., Granville W. Harman, Charles H. Russell, Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby, and the Rev. Ernest V. Collins.

Among the letters of regret was one from Robert Lincoln. President Berri presented to the club a framed autograph of Lincoln's, with a letter from Robert Lincoln vouching for its authenticity.

Gen. Porter told some stories about President Lincoln, and said he always kept in touch with the plain people, from whom he got his power.

Gen. Grosvenor began by saying he was going to antagonize the sentiment of the club. He severely criticised civil service reform. The club received most of the talk either in silence or with very evident disapproval.

"Lincoln," he said, "did not dream that the time would come when the test for the privilege of holding a fourth-rate clerkship would be an examination in astronomy and such things which he never could have passed. Yet we now find a test more odious than a religious test in the pathway of every young man who desires to serve his country."

Honored in Jersey City.

The Lincoln Association of Jersey City had its thirty-second annual banquet at Taylor's Hall in honor of Lincoln's Birthday. The address of welcome was made by Henry M. Nevius, President of the association. The toasts and those who responded were: "Abraham Lincoln, 1861-1865—Four Years and What?" Major Z. K. Pangborn; "Abraham Lincoln, the Patriot," Gen. Nelson A. Miles; "Abraham Lincoln, the Emancipator," Robert Davidson; "Abraham Lincoln, the Statesman," Mahlon Pitney; "New Jersey," W. H. Johnson. Vice President-elect Garret A. Hobart was announced to respond to the first toast, Seth Low to another, and Edward C. Stokes to the last. They all sent telegrams saying they could not attend on account of the storm.

PINGREE ON SPECULATION.

Michigan Governor at a Lincoln Banquet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—At the Lincoln Day banquet to-night of the Marquette Club Gov. Pingree of Michigan made the speech which attracted most attention. In the course of his address he said:

"Speculation seems to have put on the mask of business in the United States. The apparent rights of speculation have increased taxation, but such rights are more apparent than real. The excessive rates of fare and freight caused by speculation are slowly draining the earnings of the country and are also slowly crippling transportation itself, because excess reacts.

"Speculation interferes with business by taking a large number of rake-offs that are not earned. Speculation is the great antagonist of the economic laws. Any money taken by means of bonds that do not represent money invested or work is a fraud on business."

A Utica Man's Suicide.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Counselor Munson, member of the firm of Munson Brothers, millwrights, died at a hospital here to-night from the effect of sulphuric acid poisoning. He had taken the poison between 12 and 1 o'clock, during a fit of despondency. He had been in ill health for about ten days.

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Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

NEGRO ROBS A BANK.

Gets $500 and Runs—Caught and Locked Up in Jail.

SALTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 12.—A bold bank robbery occurred here to-day.

About 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon a colored man entered the First National Bank, and, pointing a revolver at Teller Klingensmith, demanded the money lying on the counter. The teller handed over $500 and the man ran out of the bank and through the town.

He was followed by a posse and captured near the county line. A few shots were fired before the man surrendered and gave up the money.

He was taken to the Indiana County jail. The negro is unknown, but is thought to be from Pittsburg.

BENHAM HELD FOR MURDER.

Batavia Man Who Is Accused of Poisoning His Wife.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Benham inquest was finished to-day, and Howard Benham was held for wife murder.

Mrs. Farrant, mother of Mrs. Benham, testified that on the night of Dec. 3 she was awakened by Benham's son about 1 o'clock. She went to his room to quiet him, and on her way back heard voices in the sick room. From what she heard, it seemed as if Benham was trying to force his wife to take medicine. She heard her daughter protest and exclaim: "I do not see what you want me to take it for!" and then later she said: "I don't care, Howard; I think you are mean to treat me so."

At this time Benham made no attempt to call a physician by telephone, and did not ask his hired man to go, but said he would go himself. During his wife's death struggles Benham walked up and down the room, swearing.

On the second morning before Mrs. Benham's death the witness saw Benham come out of the bathroom with a glass of liquid which looked like water. He went to his wife's bedside and tried to make her take it. She refused, and Benham threw the liquid away and appeared to be enraged and cursed his wife.

WARSHIPS AT CHARLESTON.

The Vesuvius Has an Uncomfortable Time in the Rough Sea.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12.—The battleship Indiana and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived off Charleston Bar last night. Contrary to all expectations, the cruiser made no effort at all to come into the harbor or run the blockade. She came to anchor near the other ships of the squadron, and is still lying there. The Indiana had an uneventful trip down the coast. The Newark and the Massachusetts are hourly expected to join the fleet. It is now believed that the actual attempt to run the blockade will be postponed until all of the fleet are here, though no official information whatever on this subject is obtainable.

It was so rough and foggy outside last night that little work could be done by the ships, and so strong a sea is running off the bar that the gun practice of the fleet is being materially interfered with.

This afternoon the cruiser Marblehead came up to the city and anchored off the Battery. She has received orders to proceed to Jacksonville Monday, and it is understood that she will go from there to Mobile in a few days.

Little or nothing was done by the warships during the day. The Vesuvius was anchored near the rest of the vessels, and gave no intimation of an attempt to run the blockade. The dynamite cruiser, in fact, was apparently having an uncomfortable time of it in the heavy sea that was running. She was rolling and plunging about in a manner that rendered a footing on her deck insecure to landsmen. The Amphitrite was coaled during the day, but she will not rejoin the fleet until to-morrow.

DR. POTTER'S STATE OF SIEGE.

Sent Dispatches in a Lobster Can to the Various Reporters.

The Rev. Daniel C. Potter remained indoors at the Baptist Tabernacle parsonage yesterday. He was in a philosophical mood after outwitting the deputies who had been sent to the place Thursday, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There was novelty in the way he communicated with the reporters. He stood at the front window in the third story of his besieged home, 102 Second Avenue. In response to a signal from a reporter he would lower a rope, to the end of which was attached a lobster can, and haul up the question. As soon as he could write a reply he would place it in the can and lower it. The reporters stood on the sidewalk.

It had been reported that Dr. Potter would move out to-day. In answer to the questions about the men who had been placed in his house, he said:

"They are in this house by the authority of force only. They broke in. They have no right here. The lawyers will attend to the next move. The question of the lease is already in the Supreme Court. I am not preparing to move, to-morrow or any other day. I will continue to fight this matter until I get justice, or until I die. My friends say I will be 'removed,' and I believe that possibility has been considered."

More people went to the besieged house yesterday than on Thursday. The courts were closed, and consequently there were no legal developments. There are still twelve men holding the roof, basement, and halls of the house, under orders from Edward S. Clinch, the attorney of the Baptist City Mission Society. These guards paid little attention to the interviewing at the front of the house. The family's supply of provisions for the day was brought by one of Mr. Potter's sons, and the various packages were hauled up by means of the rope.

Thomas C. Platt Did Not Sing.

Thomas C. Platt did not repeat his solo of last year at the annual dinner of the Progress Republican Club last night. Instead he sent a long letter of regret from Florida, which was the signal for much enthusiasm among the assembled guests and members. The speakers of the evening were Lemuel E. Quigg, Abraham Gruber, J. S. Whipple, and others.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—45 Ludlow Street; dwelling of Ruben Rosenstein; damage trifling.

—4:10 A. M.—Shed in coal-yard of Hincken & Woolenback; damage $35.

—9 A. M.—3 Ludlow Street; tenement of Rebecca Siegebauser; damage $50.

—6:20 A. M.—Steam dredge on fire in East River, foot of Willow Avenue; William J. Murray, owner; damage $5,000.

—9:30 A. M.—172 Essex Street; Ignatz Schutzky; tenement; damage $1,000.

—2:15 P. M.—107 Eldridge Street; chimney; no damage.

—3:40 P. M.—98 Charles Street; W. L. Goodman; damage $200.

—4:40 P. M.—90 New Chambers Street; chimney; no damage.

—5:25 P. M.—927 Second Avenue; J. D. Kelleher; damage, $500.

—7:10 P. M.—Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street; A. Wasellitro; damage, $10.

—7:30 P. M.—246 Mercer Street; W. H. Hart and others; damage, $2,500.

—8:10 P. M.—227 West Fortieth Street; E. Arnold; damage, $10.

WET SNOW, SLEET, AND HAIL

A Storm That in Some Respects Proved the Most Annoying of the Season.

TRAVEL NOT MUCH DELAYED.

Work in Clearing the Streets Was Begun Early in the Day and Considerable Headway Was Made by the Men.

The snowstorm of yesterday, which was in some respects the most annoying of the season, began at 3:30 A. M. It marred the anniversary celebration of Lincoln's birthday, especially for those who had planned outdoor recreation. The temperature was comparatively high, and the wind, although due north at times, was moderate, moving at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour at the maximum.

The downfall was of almost every variety —at first feathery and flaky snow, then with fog it became hail or sleet about 9 A. M., and later moist snow. As a result the streets were in abominable condition for traveling afoot or in vehicles. The sidewalks below Fifty-ninth Street were sloppy and chill giving, because the lulls in the storm, which encouraged householders to clean them off early in the day, were so short as to finally deter citizens from effort to comply with the city ordinances.

Uptown it was little better. The snow was as a rule drier, because of the absence of heated sidewalks, cellars, and greater exposure to the wind. But with the fog and sleet when sidewalk cleaning was attempted it created danger for pedestrians, as an ice coat formed immediately. In upper Harlem this resulted in many slight accidents through falls.

While at 2 P. M. nearly 9 inches of snow and sleet had fallen, no hindrance of moment had come to telegraph or telephone communication. Traffic and car travel, both elevated and surface, were not interfered with seriously. Nothing amiss came to the elevated systems. The fog, however, compelled caution. The cable cars had their tracks cleared betimes by their sweepers. The horse-car lines in some instances had to resort to doubling up before the tracks were swept.

The storm, according to the Weather Bureau, started at Corpus Christi, on the Gulf of Mexico. At 8 A. M. the centre was in the Upper Mississippi Valley. Then it centred at Cleveland, Ohio, and split. New York got part of the storm, another rift of it went to the St. Lawrence, and a dangerous portion of it went out to sea by way of Hatteras and Norfolk, Va.

New York is not sure of being quit with bad weather with this storm, it was declared. There is low pressure in the West and a storm centre in the Northwest, west of the Rockies, and it may move this way.

These instructions were received at the Weather Bureau from Chief Moore: "Hoist northeast storm signals at Delaware Breakwater, Reedy Island, Atlantic City, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, Montauk Point, Newport Section, Narragansett Section, Boston, and Boston Section."

The breaking down of one of the big sweepers on the Third Avenue cable road at the Post Office resulted in a blockade of twenty minutes yesterday morning. Sweeper No. 4 was on the down track when, with a jolt, it came to a stop at the curve beginning at the south end of the Post Office. The front axle of the sweeper had snapped in two, and the force of the concussion caused the crew to topple over each other, one of them falling off the platform. He was not injured.

There was no delay to the trains on the Brooklyn Bridge, where a force of 100 men were constantly engaged in keeping the track and promenade clear.

WORK ON CITY STREETS.

What Was Done by the Contractor in Removing the Snow.

Snow Contractor Furman's men began work clearing the streets at 10 A. M., when Commissioner Waring gave the word.

"We began," said Mr. Furman's assistant, "with 1,500 shovelers and 1,000 carts. Work was almost simultaneous at thirty points; two of them beyond the Harlem River, two between Fifty-ninth Street and the Harlem River, and twenty-six between the Battery and Fifty-ninth Street. Our estimate is that at 4 o'clock ten inches of snow had fallen. This means 400,000 cubic yards, or 270,000 full loads, to remove unless melted.

"The snow is what we call 'nasty.' It is soaked and heavy. A cardoad of it is equal to a cartload and a quarter of ordinary snow. It's heavy to shovel and heavy to cart.

"As has been the rule under Col. Waring, the tenement house districts will have as much attention as the residential districts. As to thoroughfares, Broadway was the first point of attack. Next came Third Avenue and the Bowery. Then the ferry streets, and after them the other avenues, according to importance as thoroughfares. The dry goods district will be cleaned up to-night. The Wall Street district will receive attention at 7 A. M. to-morrow. At the beginning of business everything will be pretty well cleaned up down there.

"The Street Cleaning Department men began work three hours before we did. All over the city they did the best they could with crosswalks and culverts, but this will have to be done over again to-morrow.

"We expect to start in to-morrow at 7 o'clock with 7,000 shovelers, including cartmen and 4,000 carts. What is done will depend greatly on the temperature and the condition of the snow."

No one at nightfall was able to estimate how many loads of snow had been removed by the snow contractor, while it was asserted that the amount was in excess of removals in the other storms of the Winter. Broadway had been fairly well cleaned from Bowling Green to Thirty-fourth Street and the avenues to the ferries were clear.

WIRES NOT MUCH DAMAGED.

Some of the Mails to This City That Were Behind Time.

According to the statements of the Superintendents of the telegraph companies little damage was done by the storm to the wires in any section of the country.

The Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company said that the only damage done to the wires of that company was in the vicinity of Baltimore, where sleet fell and clung to the wires, thickening them so much that they presented a great deal of resistance to the wind, and the result was that several were broken, and poles were blown down. The damage, however, was soon repaired, and by noon the wires were all in working order again.

The damage might have been greater, continued the Superintendent, if the old-fashioned iron wires were still in use. But the wires used by the company there and in some other sections are now made of copper. They are a good deal thinner, and present much less resistance to the wind, and they do not corrode.

At the office of the Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company similar statements were made. The only section where the wires were damaged was about Baltimore. A few wires were blown down in consequence of the sleet, but the damage was soon repaired.

The trains running into the city were not much behind time in the earlier part of the day. Three mails were reported late during the day. The Southern mail by the Pennsylvania Railroad, due at 1 P. M., was two hours late. The Western and Southwestern mail, also over the Pennsylvania, was behind time, and the afternoon mails over the New York Central and the New Haven lines were half an hour late.

The heavy fog that hung over the rivers greatly impeded water traffic. The ferryboats on the North River especially lost much time in crossing. Hundreds of impatient passengers had to wait in the ferry-houses for the boats, although the number was not as large as it would have been on a regular business day.

DEATH OF GEN. COUCH.

The Veteran of Two Wars Succumbs to Heart Disease.

NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 13.—Gen. Darius N. Couch, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died last night after a short illness from heart and stomach troubles.

Darius N. Couch was a classmate of Gen. McClellan, graduating from West Point in 1846. He went immediately to Mexico, and came out of the war with a brevet earned at Buena Vista under Gen. Zach Taylor. He saw service against the Seminoles and left the army in 1855.

When the rebellion broke out his father-in-law raised and equipped the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment, of which Couch became Colonel. He reached Washington May 17, 1861, and was at once made a Brigadier in charge of the defenses of Washington. In March, 1862, he went to the Virginia Peninsula as a Division Commander and fought his way through to Malvern Hill, where he was made Major General. In the Rappahannock campaign he was Commander of the Second Corps, and at the time of the Lee invasion he was commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, having charge of the defenses of the State and of the militia organization. A year later he commanded the Twenty-third Army Corps of the Cumberland until the close of the war.

When he returned home, resigning May 26, 1865, he was nominated for Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats, but was defeated. He was Collector of the Port of Boston under President Johnson from October, 1866, to March, 1867, when his nomination was rejected by the Republican Senate.

MURDER BY A WOMAN.

The Victim Refused to Give Her Name —Loved Her Too Well.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Feb. 12.—A murder was committed here to-night by a mysterious woman, who escaped. Victor Mankins of East Carmel, Ohio, was the victim.

Augusta Decke of this city was arrested on suspicion of having shot Mankins, but in his ante-mortem declaration he said she was not guilty, and that he loved the woman who shot him too well to tell her name.

A RAILWAY'S CONCESSIONS.

Forced by the Action of Citizens in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.—As the result of an earnest fight, begun by the citizens of Louisville Feb. 1 and vigorously pushed, the Louisville Railway Company, operating all the street car lines of Louisville, has decided to make concessions.

The citizens' movement demanded universal transfers, three-cent fares, conductors on all cars, vestibules, and heated, better kept, and more modern cars. The danger of a revocation or amendment of an exclusive franchise rendered concessions necessary.

These will include a large increase in the number of transfers and better cars, provided with heaters for cold weather. Whether the citizens' movement will be content with this remains to be seen.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Congressman R. C. Shannon is at the Buckingham.

—Judge Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie, N. Y., is at the Astor.

—Assemblymen H. M. Glen and George S. Horton are at the Metropole.

—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island and F. T. S. Darley of Philadelphia are at the Fifth Avenue.

—G. F. McLean of Hartford, W. B. Bull of Chicago, and D. Stuart Robinson of Philadelphia are at the Everett.

—George S. Graham of Philadelphia, William Bagnell of St. Louis, and D. P. Rumsey of Buffalo are at the Plaza.

—Frederick B. Lindsay of Philadelphia, John B. S. Clapp of Hartford, and H. S. Ide of Troy are at the Normandie.

—Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, John N. Beckley of Rochester, and Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of Albany are at the Holland.

—R. Sanderson, Cambridge, Mass.; C. George Currie, and Mr. and Mrs. Q. J. Myers of Baltimore are at the Brevoort.

—Joseph A. Iasigi, Turkish Consul General at Boston, and Mayor N. V. V. Franchot of Ocean, N. Y., are at the Albemarle.

—W. D. Cornish of Omaha, W. R. Kelly of St. Paul, Jay R. Page of Chicago, and J. F. Davenport of Boston are at the Windsor.

—Senator Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester and Judge John M. Hall and Carlos French of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—F. W. Eldredge of Chicago, A. L. Judson of Albany, W. H. Claflin of Cincinnati, and Warren Dow of Boston are at the Imperial.

—Edward Jefferies and H. T. Duke of Philadelphia, A. G. Barnett of Pittsburg, and S. H. Johnson of Syracuse are at the Westminster.

—Charles A. Hopper of St. Louis, A. E. Batchelder of Albany, C. W. Capron of Boston, and John F. Luther of Utica are at the Grand Union.

—George Bliss of Indianapolis, M. H. Martin of Chicago, H. C. Robinson of Boston, and George H. Tilden of New Lebanon, N. Y., are at the Hoffman.

—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, James H. Hoyt of Cleveland, M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, and Lynde Harrison of New Haven are at the Waldorf.

—Charles R. Skinner, New York State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Danforth E. Ainsworth of Albany, Fulton Paul of Hudson, N. Y., and Jerome Hill of St. Louis are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Feliger, Sol, Baltimore, Md.; furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; B. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Johnston & Shurts, New London, Conn.; J. P. Johnston, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Albert.

—Mann, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.; dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Grand Hotel.

—McLean Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. McLean, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—McMurray & Fonda, Troy, N. Y.; C. F. McMurray, furnishing goods; Hotel Manhattan.

—McWhirr, R. A., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; A. A. Mills, silks and velvets; J. H. Clark, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Miles, Bancroft & Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio; H. C. Bancroft; domestics, 53 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

—Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. E. J. Cooper, notions; Miss J. H. Cooper, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

—Rosenfield & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenfield, clothing; Hoffman House.

—Skidmore & Turnbull, Waterbury, Conn.; H. A. Skidmore, dry goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

—Sullivan, Hettrick & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

—Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, housefurnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 12.—The residence of Joseph McDonnell was burned today. Loss, $8,000.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 12.—Fire to-night destroyed the building of the Edes Manufacturing Company and a part of the Plymouth Beef Company's building. Loss, $35,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Fire this morning caused a loss of $100,000 in the building 172 and 174 Madison Street. The heaviest losers are W. H. Schimpferman & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, and G. F. Foster, Sons & Co., manufacturers of uniforms.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The building at Ninth and Darien Streets, occupied by the Swift Chicago Beef Company and by Gutekunts's photographic rooms, was gutted by fire to-night. The building was owned by the Swifts, and their loss is $40,000. Gutekunts's loss is $25,000.

PRATT WINS THE GOULD CUP.

LAKEWOOD GOLF PLAYERS FACE A HEAVY STORM.

Despite the Snow and Cold Winds the Tournament Proceeds—Pratt and Toler Prove Their Ability.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 12.—In spite of abominable weather, the open tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club came off to-day, according to announcement. The players competed for a handsome silver prize, offered by Mrs. George Gould. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. George Gould was present, but Mrs. Edwin Gould, through the windows of the clubhouse, watched the golfers weathering the gale and snow.

The winner was H. L. Pratt of Brooklyn. His victory was a surprise, for his abilities as a golfer were unknown, and this is the first open contest he ever entered. He comes from the Dyker Meadow Golf Club. He had the handicap limit of nine strokes, and his gross score for the eighteen holes was 89, making his net and winning score 80.

The prize for the best scratch score went to H. P. Toler of Baltusrol at Short Hills. He made the wonderfully low record of 83, doing the second nine holes in 38. He was one of the two scratch men.

Such a medley of golf costumes and unique appliances for cheating the fury of the storm have never been seen before on any golf grounds. Anything that a man could put on and permit his arms to swing the club conveniently was worn. Some wore their bright red coats over thick sweaters, and others put the sweaters over the coats. W. R. Betts wore something unique in the form of a face sweater, completely covering his face except his eyes and tip of the nose.

Jasper Lynch had a bright red sweater over a white one, while his lower limbs were rendered cold proof in three pairs of trousers.

When play finished the golfers had to dig their balls out of fully six inches of snow. When it melts lots of red balls will be found by the caddies. Good playing was practically out of the question.

The score follows:

Player.	Club.	Gross.	Hcp.	Nt
H. L. Pratt, Dyker Meadow		89	9	80
H. P. Toler, Baltusrol		83	0	83
J. W. Biddle, Philadelphia		90	2	88
A. L. Norris, Dyker Meadow		90	2	88
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow		97	9	88
James Park, Richmond County, S. I.		90	1	89
F. A. Walthew, Lakewood		99	4	95
Alex. Marten, Ardsley		98	6	92
W. R. Betts, Shinnecock		103	3	100
W. J. Travis, Oakdale, L. I.		93	4	89
Roderick Terry, Jr., Ardsley		96	3	93
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood		91	1	90
Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol		99	3	96
Paul R. Bonner, Apawamis, R. I.		103	9	94
C. P. Kerr, St. Andrew's		107	9	98
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood		97	6	91
Thomas T. Reid, Essex County, Orange		102	9	93
W. W. Lowery, Staten Island		107	9	98
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo		90	5	85
C. T. Stout, Staten Island		92	3	89
W. K. Fowler, Dyker Meadow		96	6	90
E. R. Walker, Lakewood		100	9	91
J. Bowers Lee, Shinnecock		99	9	90
James Converse, Lakewood		100	7	93
Paul T. Kimball, Lakewood		95	3	92
James A. Tyng, Morristown		99	9	90
Daniel Bacon, Ardsley		106	7	99
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow		92	2	90
C. A. Murphy, Baltimore		109	9	100
F. M. Harrison, Essex County, Orange		117	9	108
S. D. Bowers, St. Andrews		104	2	102
H. S. Curtis, Lakewood		110	9	101
C. Barnes, Dyker Meadow		111	8	103
A. B. Claflin, Ocean County		110	5	105
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook		109	6	103
A. H. Porter, Seabright		110	9	101
Walter Watson, Seabright		113	7	106
J. R. Chadwick, Richmond County		110	5	105
N. B. Barr, Ardsley		114	6	108
E. H. Moeran, Jr., Shinnecock		115	6	109
L. C. Murdock, Shinnecock		121	9	112
C. Barnes, Shinnecock		111	8	103

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Morgan Introduces a Resolution for the Abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

CADETS AT THE INAUGURATION.

Post Office Appropriation Bill Passed by the House—A Deal Charged in Connection with the New York Custom House Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The fight for the Nicaragua Canal project was not definitely closed for the session two days ago, when Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) withdrew the bill from present consideration. A new phase of it was opened to-day by the introduction of a joint resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of April 19, 1850, abrogated. The joint resolution went over till to-morrow, Mr. Morgan announcing his purpose of then addressing the Senate upon it.

Neither has the defeat of the plan to have the West Point cadets at the inaugural parade been regarded as final, by the rejection of the item for that purpose in the Military Academy Appropriation bill two or three weeks ago. A bill for the participation of the cadets of the naval and military academies was introduced to-day by Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.) The special expenses of the Senate for the inauguration ceremony were provided for by the passage of a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purpose.

The resolution of Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) for an inquiry by the Committee on Public Lands into the issue of a patent for the Perrine grant of land in Florida was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

The question of the right of Congress to recall from the President a bill sent to him for his approval (except to correct an error in engrossment or enrollment) came up again to-day, and was, under a resolution offered by Mr. Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination and report.

Mr. Hill offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of State to use his good offices with the Spanish Government to have Sylvester Scovel, the American newspaper correspondent recently arrested in Cuba, removed to Havana in order that he may be under the more immediate care and protection of the United States Consul General.

The Senate bill to authorize the appointment of an additional Judge of the United States Court in the Indian Territory was passed.

HOUSE.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Provision for Special Mail Facilities Between Boston and New Orleans Dropped.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House devoted the day to the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill. An effort to strike out the provision for special mail facilities between Boston and New Orleans was defeated, but an amendment to the section was agreed to making this service operative between New York and New Orleans only. This allowed a reduction of about $25,000 in this appropriation, leaving it at $171,208. One or two amendments of minor importance were agreed to and the bill was passed.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was taken up and its first reading begun. The House adjourned until to-morrow, doing away with the usual Friday night session.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BILL.

A Charge of a "Deal" Made by Representative White.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The New York Custom House bill came in for a vigorous overhauling by Mr. White of Illinois at to-day's meeting of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and the charge of a "deal" in the appointment of two of the Commissioners was made.

Mr. White asserted that the business men of New York City prefer the Bowling Green site, which contains twice the number of square feet that are contained in the present site. He laid before the committee a petition signed by 600 importers, merchants, and bankers, protesting against the present site, and strongly urging the construction of a new building in Bowling Green.

In the course of his remarks he referred to a resolution offered by Mr. Hicks of Pennsylvania several weeks ago, directing the appointment of a sub-committee to visit New York and personally examine the different sites that had been offered to the Government. At a subsequent meeting of the committee this resolution, which had been adopted, was rescinded, and this action Mr. White regarded as unjust. He went on to say that the champions of the present site do not favor the suggestion of a personal inspection by the members of the committee, as it would prove conclusively to their minds that the present location of the Custom House is unsatisfactory, and that the ground is not sufficiently large for the Government's purposes.

Mr. White referred to the passage of the bill through the Senate, and asserted that this could not have occurred if provision had not been made in the measure for the appointment of Senator Murphy's son-in-law, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, as one of the Commissioners. He showed that the five Commissioners were each entitled to a salary of $5,000 a year, and that the bill provided no limitation of time for the completion of the structure. He referred to the number of years that the Capitol at Albany had been in process of construction, and showed that there was nothing in this bill that would necessitate the completion of the building in twenty years, the Commissioners meanwhile drawing handsome salaries.

The original bill provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, namely, Charles N. Tintor, George P. Post, and James T. Kilbreth. It passed the Senate with the addition of the names of Hugh J. Grant and Edwin F. Brown, and it was the appointment of the two gentlemen last named that called forth Mr. White's criticism of a "deal." The bill also provides for the sale of the present building and an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the construction of a new building upon the present site.

The five Commissioners, under the terms of the bill, are vested with full power to sell the present structure and to superintend the erection of the new building. Mr. White argued that the proper persons to superintend the building are the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Architect. Both gentlemen are officers of the Government, and could perform this service without extra compensation, and would be, moreover, constantly at hand to be consulted by the committee whenever information was needed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate Committee Makes a Number of Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The most important item of legislation found in the Indian Appropriation bill, which was reported to the Senate to-day, is an amendment authorizing the Dawes Commission to allot in severalty the lands of the Indians in Indian Territory, after segregating lands occupied by towns and public buildings. The appropriation bill as reported carries a total of $7,390,496, or $247,839 in excess of the bill as it passed the House.

Several amendments of a legislative character have been incorporated. Competent Indians are to be given the preference in the employment of farmers at Indian agencies, and Indian girls are to be employed as assistant matrons at Indian schools.

In dealing with the subject of Indian schools, the committee has inserted a provision giving the Secretary of the Interior authority to make contracts with contract schools, appropriating the amount paid in this manner among the various religious denominations, but these contracts are only to be made where non-sectarian schools cannot be procured.

BEWARE!

OF IMITATIONS.

The New Light Little Cigars.

Without
A Rival
Without
A Substitute

(ARGUMENT.)

The Choicest of Tobaccos, Manufactured by the most skillful workmen, is the pedigree of these little cigars. Is this not a good reason why you should get them and take no chances with imitations?

10 FOR 10c. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CIGARETTE TAX BILL.

Mr. Woodman Wants a Tax of Fifty Dollars a Thousand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Woodman (Rep., Ill.,) to-day addressed the Ways and Means Committee in support of his bill placing a tax of $50 per 1,000 on cigarettes. He said:

"It is probable that the consumption of cigarettes will be materially decreased, perhaps one-half, but in that case the revenue from their manufacture and sale will be five times what it is now, and thus play its part in the redemption of an impoverished Treasury.

"Adult smokers of cigarettes will have them even at the enhanced price made mandatory by this measure, but where the great element of virtue will obtain will be in so contracting the sale that the school children, the rising generation, will be protected from its evils."

Cases of Executive Clemency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has pardoned Smith Miller, convicted in Indian Territory of larceny and sentenced to one year and twenty-one days, and Edgar M. Biggs, sentenced in New Mexico to four months in jail and $1,500 fine for cutting timber on the public domain. He has denied a pardon to Bert Atkins, sentenced in Virginia to one year and $100 fine for breaking into a Post Office.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination for another term of Carroll D. Wright of Massachusetts to be Commissioner of Labor. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Martin A. Knapp of New York to be an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, (reappointment.)

New York Harbor Lights.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Amendments to the River and Harbor bill proposed by Senator Sewall (Rep., N. J.) to-day appropriate $50,000 each for lighthouse and fog signal stations on West Bank and Southwest Spit, New York Harbor, and $85,000 for a new lighthouse tender for the Third (New York) District.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The President has approved the acts to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under the placer mining laws of the United States and to relieve the disabilities of Col. John Taylor Wood.

TORPEDO BOAT NO. 6.

Secretary Herbert Waives Formalities and Accepts the New Vessel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary Herbert this afternoon waived the usual formalities which have hitherto invariably made the acceptance of naval vessels a tedious procedure and accepted Torpedo Boat No. 6, which is now enrolled on the naval lists, although tried only two days ago. This procedure, which usually consumes months, was expedited in this instance by the almost marvelous performance of the little vessel as described by the members of the Trial Board, who have returned to Washington, and who have made a preliminary report on the test.

The Cushing will be taken at once to Norfolk and her crew will be sent back to Newport to man No. 6, which will then be brought to Washington, in order that she may be seen by the Naval committees of Congress.

FISH IN ICE GORGES.

A New Source of Supply for People in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Ever since the close of the recent cold snap many families in the river district of Georgetown and in the upper reaches of the Potomac River have had on their tables fish that were caught in a most peculiar manner. Some of the fish were of the finest quality, though a majority were of the sluggish German carp variety, which were too lazy to move out of the way of the forces that brought about their death.

The fish have been taken from the great ice jam that has been heaped on the north bank of the river. In floating down stream the great cakes crush and jam together until there will sometimes be one mass of ice almost as large as a small house. In the crashing together, the unwary fish are caught. The ice cakes will readily freeze together of their own temperature, and the fish are thus pinioned in a natural refrigerator. Most of them will average over a pound in weight.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE G. A. R.

Pension Commissioner Murphy Is Praised by Pension Posts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Representative C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, accompanied by James B. Atwell and W. H. Lockhart of Pittsburg, called at the Pension Office today, and in the names of Patterson Post and O. H. Rippey Post, G. A. R., of Pittsburg, presented to Pension Commissioner Murphy a beautifully illuminated set of resolutions of those two posts commendatory of Commissioner Murphy's administration of the Pension Office. Mr. Stone made a brief address of presentation, and the Commissioner replied. In doing so, he quoted the words of President Cleveland to him after his appointment, as follows:

"Mr. Murphy, I think you know very well my idea of the Pension Office, and the proper course in the adjustment of claims that come before you. When you find the case of a soldier who has served his country faithfully, you will be lenient; you will give him the benefit of a reasonable doubt, and, when you find his widow or his orphan, you will exercise mercy and kindness."

Suit for Damages Dismissed.

JAMAICA, L. I., Feb. 12.—Judgment has been filed in the County Clerk's office dismissing the complaints in the action brought by Marla Green and others against the School Board to recover damages for refusing to admit the colored children into the white schools.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

A Bill Introduced to Carry Out Gov. Black's Plans for the Completion of the Capitol.

WORK TO BE BY CONTRACT.

Superintendent Aldridge to Have Charge — The Present Commission to be Abolished — Conference Committee on the Cuban Resolutions.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Gov. Black's scheme for completing the new Capitol Building by contract during his present term is embodied in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Ellsworth. The bill provides that the Governor shall appoint and may remove at his pleasure an officer to be known as the Capitol Commissioner, who shall receive an annual salary of $7,500. The construction and completion of the unfinished portions of the Capitol and all its approaches, and the laying out of the Capitol grounds shall be under the supervision of State Superintendent of Public Works, George W. Aldridge. The work of completing the construction shall be done by contract by one or more contractors.

Payments for work or material are to be made upon the certificate of the Capitol Commissioner, approved by the Superintendent of Public Works, but no payment under a contract shall exceed 80 per cent. of the value thereof until the contract is completed.

The Capitol Commission created in 1895 is abolished, and all its powers and responsibilities are imposed upon the Superintendent of Public Works. The present Capitol Commission comprises Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, State Engineer Adams, Gen. Ira M. Hedges of Haverstraw, and Archimedes Russell of Syracuse. It is expected that the present Capitol Commissioner, Isaac G. Perry of Binghamton, who has served continuously in this position since his appointment by Gov. Cleveland, will be retained. No more work by day labor is to be done on the Capitol.

Senator Parsons introduced his bill designed to shut out the great number of bills introduced by providing for the examination of bills by the Statutory Revision Commission before their introduction.

Sale of Drugs by Stores.

Senator Grady said that his attention had been called to a bill recently passed by the Senate and sent to the Assembly. This was a bill introduced by Senator Higbie which he understood at the time of its passage was simply to permit the sale of domestic remedies in rural retail stores. Upon examination he found that the bill provided just the opposite to what had been represented, and merely struck out of the bill the words, "rural district," and its definition and permitted the sale of drugs in all retail stores of the State. He offered a resolution that the bill be recalled from the Assembly for the purpose of permitting Senator Higbie to justify his statements. The resolution was laid on the table until Senator Higbie should be present.

Upon concurrent resolution the Westchester County Commissioner of Jurors bill was recalled from the Governor, and on motion of Senator Burns was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Affairs, where it will be amended, to obviate the Governor's objections. The Governor thinks some other official than the County Judge should have the power of appointing a Commissioner of Jurors, as the Judge is too close to the jurors in his capacity of a trial Judge.

ASSEMBLY.

THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Conference Committee to Harmonize the Views of the Two Houses —Bill for the Inspection of Meat and Fish Markets.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Speaker O'Grady today appointed Messrs. Nixon, Whritner, Sanger, Tupper, and McKeown as the members of the Joint Conference Committee on Assemblyman Whritner's Cuban resolutions. The Senate members of the committee are Senators Ellsworth, Lexow, and Grady.

The resolutions as adopted by the Assembly expressed sympathy with the Cubans in their fight for home rule. The Senate amended the resolutions to ask Congress to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans. This was several weeks ago. The resolutions have been hung up between the two houses since then..

Mr. Martin's bill prohibiting the use or carrying of "knock-out" drops was made a special order for Wednesday next.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Clark—Providing for the inspection of all butcher's shops, meat and fish markets in the State by the State Factory Inspector, and providing for the appointment of six additional deputies at $1,200 per year.

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the issuance of bonds by New York City for the construction of bridges over the Bronx River near Woodlawn and at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

—Mr. Armstrong—Regulating the width of tires upon wagons so that upon vehicles designed to carry one ton and less than two the width shall be three inches; upon those designed to carry two tons and less than three, four inches, and upon those carrying three or more tons, five inches. A penalty of $5 for each violation is named.

—Mr. Armstrong—Prohibiting hunting, fishing, horse racing, gaming, baseball playing, and all public sports and exercises on Sunday under a penalty of $25 for each offense.

THE LEXOW INVESTIGATION.

So-Called Elevator Trust to be Made a Subject of Inquiry.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The canal men, who have representatives here looking after proposed legislation affecting their interests, have proposed that the so-called elevator trust be investigated by Senator Lexow and his committee. This investigation, they believe, would have a bearing on the fate of the Parshall bill, which they oppose, because they say it tends to give the control of the canals into the hands of a single concern.

This request of the canal men was laid before Senator Lexow this morning, and he signified his willingness to subpoena a number of men who are prominent in the management of grain elevators in New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. Mr. Lexow said he would hold a session of the committee here, and ask the witnesses on this matter to give their testimony at the capital.

Capt. W. H. Clark, representing the canal men, prepared a list of those whom he wanted to cross-examine. It includes chiefly the officers of the Eastern Elevating Company and the Western Elevating Company of Buffalo, and of the Brooklyn Grain Elevating and Wharf Company. Among the names in the list prepared for Mr. Lexow are C. L. Abel, President, and P. G. Cook, Secretary and Treasurer of the Western Elevating Company; Gen. John C. Graves, President, and W. T. Northrup, Secretary of the Eastern Elevating Company; C. F. Sternberg, W. F. Osborne, Thomas M. Ryan, R. Hefford, A. A. Engle, William Meadows, C. J. Mann, Stephen Radcliffe, George F. Dunbar, and D. R. Morse of Buffalo; Thomas F. McIntire, President of the Brooklyn Grain Elevating and Wharf Company; Alexander E. Orr, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce; H. D. McCord of the New York Produce Exchange; George D. Puffer, E. M. Clarkson, William E. Cleary, and Gustav H. Schwab of New York.

The canal men are preparing a bill which proposes to give free use of all wharfs, docks, piers, and bulkheads in New York City, which are used by the canalboats, to the owners or navigators of these boats.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE

In one of his wonderful sermons very truthfully said, "My brother, your trouble is not with the heart; it is a gastric disorder or a rebellious liver. It is not sin that blots out your hope of heaven, but bile that not only yellows your eyeballs and furs your tongue and makes your head ache but swoops upon your soul in dejection and forebodings,"—and

Talmage is right! All this trouble can be removed! You can be cured!

How? By using

Warner's Safe Cure

We can give you incontrovertible proof from men and women, former sufferers,

But to-day well, and stay so.

There is no doubt of this. Twenty years experience proves our words true.

Write to-day for free treatment blank. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N.Y.

NATIONAL GUARD UNIFORMS.

Recommendations of the Board Embodied in Orders.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day issued a general order announcing the Governor's approval of the recommendations of the Board on Uniforms and Equipments.

The following are the important announcements made in the order:

The State uniform for enlisted men of the National Guard shall consist of a dress coat, dress hat, campaign hat, fatigue cap, blouse, trousers, and, when needed, leggings, overcoats, and ponchos.

Such regiments and battalions as desire at their expense to provide their own dress uniform may do so, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, and in that case shall not receive from the State dress coats nor dress hats. The dress coats shall be changed as fast as practicable from double to single breasted coats.

The Buzzacott military cooking outfit shall be obtained for issue to organizations as fast as the disposable means will permit. First and Quartermaster Sergeants of infantry companies shall be armed with the rifle, and the swords, throgs, and revolvers and holsters issued heretofore to them are to be returned to the Chief of Ordannce.

Thereafter, when colors are to be issued to regiments and battalions, they shall consist of one United States and one State color, each of the dimensions prescribed for the colors carried by regiments of the United States Army.

The dimensions of colors carried by regiments and battalions will hereafter be 5 feet 8 inches fly, 4 feet 4 inches on the pike, which will be 9 feet long, including spear head and ferrule; the union will be 2 feet 6 inches long.

In abstracts and accounts bills have been received made by commanding officers as creditors for furnishing supplies to their respective commands; such bills being manifestly improper and their legality questionable, they will not be audited hereafter.

GERMANY'S GROWING TRADE.

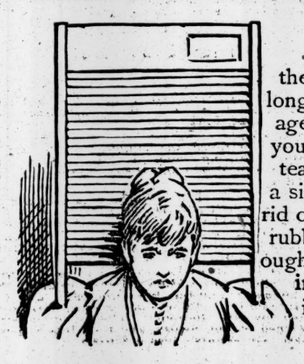
The American Apple Has Astonished Foreign Consumers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Ambassador Uhl, at Berlin, sends some German commercial notes to the State Department, which show how effectively the empire is reaching out for foreign trade all over the world which has hitherto belonged to other nations.

It appears that Germany is second only to the United States now in Guatemala and Nicaragua, and last year took more than half the latter's coffee export. Having ended her customs war with Spain, Germany is now getting a good share of Puerto Rican trade, but is still debarred from Cuba by the insurrection. In South Africa and South America the same success is met, but the most successful effort is that being made in Japan, where Germany has already reached second place, while the United States is fourth.

The American apple made a great market for itself abroad last year. The Consul General at Frankfort says that the victory has been one of superior quality rather than cheapness, and the German agricultural papers make the astonishing statement that no less than 6,000,000 double centners of our apples—more than twenty times the import of any previous season—came into the German Empire last year. The Consul General thinks this gain of a great market may be made permanent if shippers are careful of their quality.

Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, says the whole empire is alarmed by the apple imports, and that the keeping qualities of the best Winter variety astonished the German growers. Even from England, where the American apple is well known, there is surprise at the great volume of recent imports. Consul Meeker, at Bradford, sends the State Department newspaper extracts indicating that they have actually glutted the markets.



Don't bear

the burden of the wash-board any longer. Hasn't it caused enough damage and trouble and weariness? Do you realize the amount of wear and tear that it brings to your clothes in a single year? Get Pearline—get rid of the wash-board and that eternal rubbing. Be a free woman. You ought to see for yourself that Pearline's easy way of washing—soaking, boiling, rinsing—is better for the clothes and better for you. 518

THE WOOL GROWERS' VIEWS

Reasons Why They Could Not Accept the Tariff Rates Proposed by the Manufacturers.

THE POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

Iron and Steel Schedule Practically Completed by the Ways and Means Committee—The Rates on Paper.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The National Wool Growers' Association takes exception to the statement of its differences with the manufacturers about the wool schedule, as voiced by Secretary North of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. President William Lawrence of the Wool Growers' Association voices this dissent as follows:

"The committee of wool manufacturers proposed as the highest rates they would aid in securing duties as follows:

"On Class 1, wools of the value of 16 cents per pound or less, a duty of 8 cents per pound; on wools over 16 cents per pound, 10 cents duty; double on washed; treble on scoured. The rate in the McKinley act of 1890 is 11 cents per pound, without any dividing line as to value; double on washed, treble on scoured.

"On Class 2, wools of the value of 16 cents per pound or less, 9 cents per pound; on wools over 16 cents in value, 11 cents per pound duty. But these wools to come in at these rates washed; treble duty if scoured. The rate in the McKinley act was 12 cents, in the same way; treble if scoured.

"On Class 3, wools, the ad valorem rates of the act of 1890, on wools valued at 13 cents per pound or less, 32 per cent., and 50 per cent. over that value.

"The committee of wool manufacturers required that all wools should be imported skirted without any additional duty.

"The committee of the National Wool Growers' Association declined to agree to these rates, and they were rejected by a unanimous vote of the association.

"The National Wool Growers' Association proposed as the lowest rates of duty to which they would agree, duties as follows:

"On wools of the first and second class a duty of 12 cents per pound; double on washed, treble on scoured.

"On third class wools, sometimes called carpet wools, but largely used in the manufacture of clothing goods, a duty of 8 cents per unwashed pound, as they now compete with and supplant the use of merino and Down wools; double if washed, treble if scoured.

"An additional duty of 3 cents per pound on all skirted wool.

"The skiriting adds to the value of the wool because it to a large extent saves the cost of sorting—an expense of at least ¾ of a cent per pound—by rejecting the skirts or inferior portions of the fleece, the skirted part to be imported into the United States is rendered more valuable.

"This was indorsed by a vote of the National Wool Growers' Association, with but one dissenting vote. There was, with this exception, no difference of opinion among wool growers so far as known.

"The committee of wool manufacturers declined to assent to the rates of duty proposed by the wool growers, and the conference of the committees adjourned sine die.

"The wool growers claim that the duty of 8 cents per pound, in competition with skirted Australian merino, shrinking about 50 per cent. in scouring, would not give a protective benefit of 4 cents per pound to American merino, shrinking in scouring 66 2-3 cents per pound. The import of third-class wool at less than 8 cents would be ruinous to wool growers. As to this all the wool growers were agreed. With the compensatory duties which the manufacturers will receive, their industry would abundantly prosper under these rates."

IRON AND STEEL SCHEDULE.

The Ways and Means Committee Fixes Many Rates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A number of small items in the iron and steel schedule occupied the attention to-day of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. Nickel was left on the free list, where it was placed in the present law. Type metal, which is now ¾ of a cent per pound for the lead contained therein, and new types, which are rated at 15 per cent. ad valorem, have been restored to the McKinley rate of 1½ cents a pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem, respectively. The existing rate was left on zinc in pigs, at 1 cent a pound; zinc in sheets, not polished nor further advanced than rolled, 1¼ cents a pound; old zinc, fit only for remanufacture, ¾ cent a pound.

The basket clause, which includes manufactured articles not specially provided for in the present law, composed wholly or in part of metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, was changed from the existing rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem to the McKinley rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem. This practically finishes the work on the iron and steel schedule, although certain items which were passed over this week will receive consideration later.

The paper schedule came up for consideration at to-day's meeting, and the committee fixed the rate on mechanically ground, chemical, and bleached wood pulp, which is now 10 per cent. ad valorem, at 1-12, 1-6, and ¼ cent a pound, respectively. Printing paper, suitable only for books and newspapers, which is now 15 per cent. ad valorem, was retained at the present rate of duty.

VIEWS OF MR. EDMUNDS.

Thinks It Doubtful if a Tariff Bill Can Be Passed.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who is here in the inter-State commerce cases in the United States courts, in an interview said:

"If there is to be any relief from the present business depression it must come through Congress. I understand it is the intention of McKinley to lose not an hour in having a new tariff bill passed. A judicious measure would restore prosperity. It should be a measure for the necessary revenue of the Government, with protection where it will benefit labor.

"The question is, Can any kind of a tariff bill be enacted? The political complexion of the Senate leads me to the gravest doubt. The silver men, I anticipate, will hesitate very seriously about co-operating in the passage of a tariff bill unless they receive in return legislation beneficial to their cause. I do not believe they will ever vote for a measure such as the Administration will desire. McKinley must look to the gold Democrats for assistance, and they have vigorously opposed a high tariff. Thus the conditions that confront us are extremely complicated." On the Cuban question Mr. Edmunds said:

"I do not think the Cuban patriots should be recognized until there is a different state of affairs on the island. The Cubans, so far as I am able to ascertain, are nothing more than ignorant negroes and half-breeds, incapable of governing the island."

Zuker Returned to Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Isaac Zuker, the New York "firebug," who is under sentence to serve thirty-six years' imprisonment, and who was returned to Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison yesterday, marched with a gang of convicts this morning to the mess hall for his breakfast of bread and coffee. Some weeks ago, when Zuker was first brought to Sing Sing he remained but one day, when he was taken back to New York on a writ of habeas corpus. The prison barber shaved off his hair and beard before he went away. When Zuker returned to Sing Sing the prison barber for the second time completed his make-up as a State convict. Zuker deposited with Warden Sage his diamonds, gold watch and chain, and a roll of bills. These will be returned to Zuker when his term expires.

HAWAIIANS FEAR JAPANESE.

For That Reason Many Natives Favor Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—L. A. Thurston, formerly Minister from Hawaii to Washington, arrived here yesterday. He says there is now a stronger feeling than ever in Hawaii in favor of annexation. In various places on the islands the natives are favoring annexation.

"In short," said Mr. Thurston, "the natives are for it because they believe it is the only salvation against the Japanese. There is a good deal of feeling about this. The census had just been completed when we came away. It showed this as to population:

"Total half-caste and mixed, 6,000; native, 31,000; Japanese, 24,000; Chinese, 21,000, and whites, 25,000, making a total of 100,000. The whites include Americans, English, Germans, French, Italians, and Portuguese."

Princeton Oratorical Contest.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 12.—The annual Baird oratorical contest took place in Alexander Hall here last evening. The first prize was won by A. W. Leonard, '97, of Cincinnati; second by W. M. Post, '97, of Beyroot, Syria, and the prize for delivery was awarded to E. C. Thompson of New York. The first prize in disputation went to R. F. Sterling, and the second to H. F. Stockwell, both of Pennsylvania.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

C. W. Little, appellant, vs. A. Bleecker Banks; T. M. Scully, appellant, vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for defendant, with costs.

Thomas Farrell vs. John L. Amberg, appellant; G. L. Monroe and another, appellants, vs. P. H. Judson; W. B. Banfish, appellant, vs. The Vacuum Oil Company; James Stoddard vs. J. McAuliffe et al., appellants; E. Heckman vs. City of Buffalo, appellant; A. Vanderveer vs. John Layland, appellant; The Mayor and other city authorities vs. John Brady et al., appellants. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Francis T. Brown vs. Alonzo Blackman and another, appellants.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for plaintiff, with costs, on opinion below.

People ex rel. A. D. Andrews vs. Controller Fitch, appellant; People ex rel. James Brady, appellant, vs. William Brookfield, as Commissioner of Public Works; G. Critelli vs. Rodgers St. Clement, appellant; People ex rel. J. Simermeyer, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., Police Commissioners.—Order affirmed, with costs.

C. W. Brown, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

James J. Ward, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and another.—Argued by Eugene Hawkins for appellant, Julian T. Davies for respondents.

David Murphy and another vs. Stickley & Simonds Company, appellants.—Argued by Harrison Hoyt for appellants, W. H. Gannon for respondents.

First National Bank of Salina, appellant, vs. Joseph Davis.—Dismissed under Rule 20, without costs.

Nicholas S. Mundy vs. New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Dismissed under Rule 20, without costs.

Susan Greene vs. Jay J. Miller, appellant.—Dismissed under Rule 15, without costs.

Thomas H. Slavin, appellant, vs. State of New York.—Submitted.

Honora Connor, appellant, vs. State of New York.—Submitted.

Josephine F. Clason vs. Elizabeth S. Baldwin, appellant.—Submitted.

Recess taken until March 1.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Will for Probate.—Solomon Deutsch.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 12, City Hall.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

—THOMAS R. BENTLEY.—Thomas R. Bentley, an extensive building contractor of Milwaukee, has assigned. Assets and liabilities are about $75,000 each.

—NORTHAMPTON SLATE COMPANY.—Sheriff Fenicle yesterday levied on the quarries and mills of the Northampton Slate Company, near Bangor, Penn., to satisfy a claim of $22,150 held by Andrew Bruch, trustee of the bondholders of the company.

—BEEMAN-ST. CLAIR COMPANY AND KANSAS CITY DRY GOODS COMPANY.—The Beeman-St. Clair Company and the Kansas City Dry Goods Company of Comanche, Texas, firms incorporated by the same parties, have executed a general assignment. Liabilities, $90,000; assets, $110,000.

—CHARLES BAER.—The boot and shoe house of Charles Baer, at St. Lake City, was closed Thursday by the Sheriff on attachments issued by the local creditors aggregating $10,000. The firm is indebted to Eastern wholesale houses in a larger amount than the local indebtedness, but these have not yet been heard from.

—FUERMANN BREWING COMPANY.—The A. Fuermann Brewing Company of Watertown, Wis., made a voluntary assignment Thursday. The liabilities are estimated at $35,000. The assets embrace the plant, $12,000 in personal property, a farm of twenty-seven acres, some Chicago real estate, the book accounts, and the stock on hand.

—RALPH H. EGE.—Ralph H. Ege, insurance agent of Trenton, N. J., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He was a big holder of Western mortgages, and is also said to have been largely interested in the Lincoln (Neb.) Bank, which went under last week. The failure of that institution is said to have led to his own. He was a former partner of Franklin S. Dye, Secretary of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—MELVINA H. ROSS, plaintiff, against MOSES PALMER, Benjamin P. Ross, Martha E. Hanson, and Joseph R. Hanson, her husband; Fredonia Johnson and Eugene M. Johnson, her husband; Frank H. Palmer and Roxanna Palmer, his wife; Emma F. Rounds and Mark O. Rounds, her husband; Emily F. Chase, Smith J. Danser, Sophie Danser, Emma Hammell, Drusilla Carr, and Henry Carr, her husband; Clifford Applegate, Peter Applegate, Bertha Pierson, and George Pierson, her husband; Lettia Hammell, Raymond D. Hammell, Frank Hammell, and Sadie Hammell, his wife; Harry Hammell, Lucinda Danser, Mary Ann Hammell, David D. Davison, and Mary T. Davison, his wife; Alexander H. Cubberley and Ann Cubberley, his wife; Samuel D. Cubberley and Catherine E. Cubberley, his wife; James D. Cubberley and Ellen Eliza Cubberley, his wife; Wilson Cubberley, Eliza Ann Laing, David D. Cubberley, Archa Willets, Stella Willets, Charles C. Willets, Seth H. Willets, William C. Flanagan, as trustee under the last will and testament of Mary M. Danser, deceased, and Sarah N. Jones, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1897.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants Moses Palmer, Benjamin P. Ross, Martha E. Hanson, Joseph R. Hanson, Fredonia Johnson, Eugene M. Johnson, Frank H. Palmer, Roxanna Palmer, Emma F. Rounds, Mark O. Rounds, Emily F. Chase, Smith J. Danser, Sophie Danser, Emma Hammell, Drusilla Carr, Henry Carr, Clifford Applegate, Peter Applegate, Bertha Pierson, George Pierson, Lettia Hammell, Raymond D. Hammell, Frank Hammell, Sadie Hammell, Harry Hammell, Lucinda Danser, Mary Ann Hammell, David D. Davison, Mary T. Davison, Samuel D. Cubberley, Catherine E. Cubberley, James D. Cubberley, Ellen Eliza Cubberley, Wilson Cubberley, David D. Cubberley, Archa Willets, Stella Willets, Charles C. Willets, and Seth H. Willets: The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1897, and filed with the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the said City of New York.—Dated New York, February 11th, 1897.

CHARLES A. RUNK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, New York City. f13-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES T. ASKEW, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the 21st day of April, 1897, to the subscriber, the assignee of said CHARLES T. ASKEW, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.—Dated New York, February 11th, 1897.

JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Assignee. RALPH H. RAPHAEL, Atty. for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau St., New York City. f13-law6wS

WANAMAKER'S

BROADWAY, FOURTH AVE. TENTH ST.

PRODUCERS

THE ADVENT OF THE PRINCESS MAY

trade-mark is an epoch in the Kid Glove business. A Glove history begins in our store to-day that we think will live for many years.

PRINCESS MAY

designates an entirely new make and quality of women's real Kid Gloves. The French maker has no successful rival in France or in all the world.

The price is ONE DOLLAR to-day and permanently. All other $1 Gloves are removed from our stock. To place such Gloves at One Dollar with a promise to continue them at that price, unless the import cost is increased by a tariff change, is a worthy achievement.

You will pay the equivalent of 98 cents in the leading Paris stores for INFERIOR GLOVES. Equal Gloves cannot be bought at $12 a doz., wholesale.

The skins are perfect in grain and finish; the cut is the best; the backs are stitched in latest modes; every size and every proper color are to be found in the collection.

The best Glove in the land for One Dollar, and a price that is really below Paris—these are the attained objects.

Viva la Princess May.

Women's English Walking Gloves—trophies of cheapness, 75c.

Collars and Cuffs

When we opened this store thousands of men were deeply interested in the IMPORTED LINEN COLLARS at 12 1-2c. and the IMPORTED LINEN CUFFS

CYCLE SHOW A BIG SUCCESS

The Chief Feature Last Night Was the Reception by the Quill Club Wheelmen.

SOME ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS.

The Attendance So Far Unprecedented, Being 83,116 to Yesterday Morning—Makers Report a Very Flourishing Business.

The main interest in the Cycle Show centred last night in the room occupied by the Quill Club Wheelmen of America. This young organization held a reception for its friends, and the occasion was one of great festivity. A large room on the fifth floor was prettily decorated with palms and flowers, a Hungarian band supplying the music. The grotesque cakewalk rounded up the evening's enjoyment, which was heartily relished by the club's numerous friends, including a legion of pretty girls.

In spite of yesterday's inclement weather, the attendance at the exhibition showed little falling off. During Thursday afternoon and evening the attendance reached the enormous figure of 19,265, bringing the total figures for the week up to yesterday morning to 83,116.

Society patronized the show liberally yesterday, and prominent people were numerous. Among them were Gen. James R. Wilson, United States Army, and his daughter, Mrs. Alfred E. Peck; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Barrie, Miss Ethel Goodridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Wykes, John C. Gulick, Albert A. Cary, Charles M. Vail, Miss Wilson, Frank H. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Tyson, Miss Beulah Kennedy, Fred Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Arthur Moser, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Ford, Col. John R. Hardin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pope of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mills of Fairfield, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Russel of Hartford.

A Big Business Success.

The present National exhibition of bicycles in the Grand Central Palace has been in many respects the most remarkable in the history of the trade. Referring to it in general last evening, a close observer who has never missed a show in this country said:

"There are two particular phases of interest to a bicycle show, or in fact to any industrial exhibition. One phase, the general phase, is what the public thinks of it, whether it is attractive and worth the price of admission, whether the time spent has been well invested. But the other and the most important issue at stake is whether the exposition has paid the exhibitors, who have been at such expense to show their wares, and to properly present them to the public. It may be said of this cycle show that, from a business standpoint, it is a huge success.

"The show started out with a big trade attendance early in the week, and this has increased day by day. Many orders have been placed, and, during the week, in talks between manufacturer and manufacturer, and in conversations between big agents and big jobbers and manufacturers, it has developed that a shortage of wheels is more than a probability early in the season. Manufacturers have been surprised at the size of the orders which have been placed by their agents, who seem very confident of a good publ demand for bicycles. This has caused a comparison of notes, the result being that the shortage referred to seems already in sight, since very few manufacturers have been working their factories up to full time, and it is now too late to make up lost time. This demand over probable supply has resulted in increased stiffness of prices, and wheels, both at wholesale and retail, are closely hugging their regular list price."

Two Attractive Exhibits.

Among the attractive exhibits on the main floor is that of the Kimball cycles, graceful in design, handsome in finish, and fitted with some unique and modern devices calculated to promote the safety and comfort of the rider. The Kimball line consists of a roadster, a racer, and a lady's model. The regular line gives the purchaser a number of options in height of frame, length of crank, style of handlebar, saddles, pedals, and tires. A reassuring invitation is given by the makers of the Kimball to visit their factory and see how the bicycle is made. The wheel is manufactured by the Phillips Manufacturing Company of this city.

The exhibition of the Star Nickel Plating Works of Philadelphia, which occupies Space 437, is attracting many visitors on account of the new features presented. One is a post bracket clamp, which allows the saddle to come down in front of the post. The company is also exhibiting a variety of saddles which bear the name "Shoe Saddles," after William W. Shoe, the senior partner of the Star Nickel Plating Works. The Shoe saddles are of three styles, the "Cushion Top," "Hygienic," and "Hard Leather Top." According to exhibitors the Shoe saddles possess effective mechanical devices, excellence of workmanship and design, and materials suited to the uses required in a saddle.

Electric Bicycle Lamp.

The problem of a practical electric bicycle lamp has apparently been solved by an exhibitor at the show. On the fourth floor is shown an electrical lamp which no jar or concussion will extinguish, and which practical tests show will burn steadily without renewing from twelve to sixteen hours, doing away with unpleasant handling and noxious fumes of gasoline or oils of any kind. The battery is renewable at a very small expense and the manufacturers have a lamp of the greatest illuminating power which is so simple in construction that a knowledge of electricity is not required, and which can be controlled without dismounting from the wheel. It is one of the greatest novelties at the show.

Clubmen Present.

Clubmen were present in large numbers last night, among them being N. Eisenhouer, A. Eisenhouer, M. Nerick, Frank Straub, M. Ondusko, John Nolan, William Kurtz, and C. Dophy of the Gramercy Wheelmen; Walter C. Roome, New Jersey Athletic Club; Charles Hadfield, Vim Bicycle Club; George Cobb, George Reith, Robert Hovey, and Thomas E. Roe, Harlem Wheelmen; George Needham, W. H. Roberts, W. H. Ross, and U. S. Page, Kings County Wheelmen; Joseph Harrison and L. R. Lefferson, Harlem Wheelmen; G. Greenla, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; W. S. Slavin, Tourists' Cycle Club; D. G. Bedell, W. A. Brown, F. P. Goodman, Charles Ertz, C. J. Leibold, and D. M. Gentle, Riverside Wheelmen; F. N. Bruner, R. F. Gray, and James McCormick, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Henry Lehman and A. Peitscher, Yorkville Wheelmen; Frank Borland, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; D. B. Van Vleeck, Kings County Wheelmen; Ray Dawson, New York Athletic Club; R. A. Miller and Adolph Stahl, Greenwich Wheelmen; C. H. Tomlinson, W. A. Barbeau, and J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen; William A. Whepley, Greenwich Wheelmen; James L. Witham Jr., and John Barnett, Logan Wheelmen; Fred Allart and Percy Joyce, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; R. H. Klimer, Atlantic Cyclers; R. W. Dye, Logan Wheelmen, and Matthew Gibb, Century Wheelmen.

A plan which many manufacturers approve was carried out last evening by J. H. Williams & Co. of Brooklyn, makers of drop forgings. They distributed 200 tickets among their employes and that number visited the show in a body.

The Board of Trade.

The last meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers to be held during the show took place yesterday afternoon in the committee room of the Grand Central Palace. The members of the board present were A. L. Garford, Chairman; R. L. Coleman, C. W. Dickerson, Joseph L. Yost, Walter Measure, C. S. Dikeman, A. R. Peck, R. S. Crawford, C. H. Funnell, and Kirk Brown. The purpose of the meeting was to appoint the standing committees for the year, which was done as follows:

Legislation—J. F. Stimson, C. S. Dikeman, and George R. Bidwell.

Membership—Joseph L. Yost, R. S. Crawford, and L. M. Wainwright.

Press—Kirk Brown, George Pope, and C. H. Funnell.

Transportation—C. W. Dickerson, L. M. Wainwright, Walter Measure, A. R. Peck, and George R. Bidwell.

Arbitrations, Collections, and Law—A. L. Garford, William A. Redding, F. J. Stimson, A. R. Peck, and Joseph L. Yost.

Inspectors of Election—B. S. Lovell, William F. Wilson, and Joseph McKee.

During the hours devoted expressly to trade purposes yesterday, namely, between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., the attendance of agents was unexpectedly large, nearly every city and town in the East being represented.

At the show one is easily convinced that there has been a decided improvement in saddles. All kinds are shown, and there seems to be a tendency to get away from the old style leather saddles. The Christy anatomical saddle is much in evidence, and is seen attached to many of the bicycles exhibited at the different booths, as this year many of the high-grade makers are offering it as a regular equipment without extra charge. It is looked upon as the pioneer in the anatomical construction line. The nine models show improvement over the saddles that caused such favorable comment at the cycle show last year. The Christy has received the indorsement of prominent riders and physicians. It is so constructed that no injury to the rider from the saddle is possible.

In the ladies' saddles the pommels are dispensed with. The cushions are wider, seats well padded, and the entire saddle built on true anatomical principles. A. G. Spalding & Brothers are showing the Christy saddle at their booths, and mount it to their different wheels.

NO SUNDAY BICYCLE RACING.

Defeat of a Proposition for a Constitutional Amendment—A Victory for College Men.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—Owing to the activities of yesterday and the banquet last night the League of American Wheelmen Assembly had a small attendance this morning.

Amendments to the constitution were taken up. Secretary Bassett moved to make Article III., Section 1, read that all white wheelmen shall be eligible to associate membership, striking out the word "amateur." This would include professionals. A discussion ensued over the word "associate," it being the general sentiment that they be admitted into full membership. A motion was introduced by Mr. Sheridan of Illinois that the word "associate" be stricken out.

Mr. Bassett's amendment was put and lost by an overwhelming vote.

The motion removing all restrictions and admitting all white persons to membership was put to a verbal vote, but the result could not be determined, and a roll call was ordered.

The amendment was lost, as it required a two-thirds vote. The vote was: For, 153; against, 100.

Mr. T. B. Kirby of Columbia College, President of the Intercollegiate Association, asked that in justice to the association the league change the article stating that no amateur rider receive remuneration for his services, and that his expenses be not paid. This was an injustice to collegians, as they did not receive remuneration, but their expenses were paid. He said if this change should be made it would bring thousands of new members to the league.

Mr. Kirby was requested to submit an amendment, which he did. It read that contestants of classical colleges or schools at intercollegiate or other meets should be governed by the rules of the Intercollegiate Association. It was unanimously adopted. This is what the colleges have been contending for for the last year, and the threatened split between the two organizations has been averted.

A recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

In the afternoon an effort was made to get the Sunday racing question before the assembly out of its order, but it was defeated.

E. W. Robert of Missouri submitted an amendment providing that the Racing Board provide for amateur and professional National championship events at the league meet, the races to be the same in number and distance. It was adopted.

An amendment requiring the Racing Board to grant sanctions for racing on Sunday was defeated, 161 to 77, after a long debate.

W. S. Jenkins of Buffalo introduced an amendment to the effect that the assembly attach a fixed salary to the office of Chairman of the racing board. A proxy vote was demanded. The vote resulted: Yeas, 0; nays, 139.

Mr. Jenkins cast 50 ballots for the amendment. They were challenged by Mr. Gerlach, and the vote by proxy was taken. It was found that New York had them. New York got even by demanding that the proxy vote of Illinois and Pennsylvania be taken. They did not insist upon it, however.

Mr. Gerlach saw that he had a power behind him, and began to get back at the New York delegation. He called for W. S. Bull's amendment referring to the powers of the State and the National Racing Board. Mr. Bull realized, however, that he could not pass it, and withdrew the amendment.

A recess was then taken until 7:30.

At the evening session it was voted to hold the next assembly in St. Louis.

After a long discussion, a resolution was adopted instructing the Racing Board to reinstate Fred J. Titus, provided Mr. Titus should make an apology for his conduct.

REGATTA CONTROVERSY.

Cornell's Position with Reference to the Poughkeepsie Event.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 12.—Prof. Wheeler this morning gave the following statement concerning the position of Cornell with reference to a triangular race between Cornell, Harvard, and Yale:

"Cornell has been a party to no negotiations whatsoever relative to any arrangements in rowing. She has, furthermore, given no expression of her attitude or desire further than to state to Harvard, on Harvard's inquiry, that she preferred and expected the continuance of the Poughkeepsie regatta, held last year, as a regular institution. The navy has been in correspondence with Harvard, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. At Harvard's request, however, a conference has been postponed until Harvard might be in a position to express her wishes regarding the arrangements for the race

"It is not certain that Harvard will be willing to row in the general Poughkeepsie regatta, but it is our hope that she may be induced so to do. The management is at present awaiting Harvard's initiative in the matter of a conference. After conferring with Harvard we shall confer with Columbia and Pennsylvania, and we hope that the conference will then include Harvard."

Ives Replies to Schaefer.

Frank Ives answers the challenge from Jacob Schaefer thus:

"In regard to the recent challenge of Jacob Schaefer, I will say that Schaefer knows that I will not play under the conditions of our game in 1892, as the rules of that time are obsolete, and it is also well known that in 1894 I declared myself against any and all single-night games whereby I might be defeated by some unforeseen circumstance. However, if Schaefer so desires I will play him five or six nights, 600 points each night, and will toss for choice of table, for $500 a side, winner to take all and pay all. Or I will play him two matches, one fourteen-inch balk line, the other eighteen-inch balk line, both games to be played in New York, or one in Boston, one on the Ives-Daly table and one on the table he may select."

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Made in New York and for sale at factory, 307-309 West Broadway; also by

E. A. Beckwith, 300 Broadway;

H. S. Cates, 1699 Broadway;

Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.;

Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard;

John Wood, 310 Lenox Ave.;

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 W. B'dway N. Y.

BICYCLES.

THE REMINGTON 75318 REMINGTON ARMS CO. ILION N.Y.

Wheel Wisdom:

Better pay for a name than pay for repairs.

Wheel Wisdom:

A wheel is known by the company that makes it.

The Shield of a Great Name Protects the Riders of

Remington Bicycles.

REMINGTON ARMS CO.,
315 Broadway.
59th St. and Grand Circle,
NEW YORK.
533 Fulton St., BROOKLYN.

Look for us at the Cycle Show.

Do You Think?

Do you know the difference between crucible and open hearth steel?

Do you know the difference between a steel forging and a casting?

Do you know why bicycle parts made of forged steel are better than parts bent up out of sheet metal?

If you do, it will be the easier for us to sell you a VICTOR.

If you want the best bicycle for your money, these among other things must have your careful attention. Don't spend your money till you know what you are getting for it.

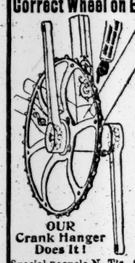
See us at the Cycle Show—spaces Nos. 59, 60, 61, 68, 69, and 70.

Overman Wheel Co.,
New York Branch, 23 Warren St.

AGENTS:
Tinkham Cycle Co., 310 W. 59th St.,
Mathews Bros., 105 W. 125th St.

THE Racycle NARROW TREAD

The only Mechanically Correct Wheel on Earth



The Racycle crank hanger has from 20 per cent to 30 per cent less pressure on the bearings than the crank hanger of any other bicycle on the market.

OUR Crank Hanger Does It!

Special Racycle N. T's $100
Special Racycle Tandems 150
Racycle N. T's . . . 75
Our Bicycles. 50

Spaces C and D 2nd floor, Cycle Show.

CHICAGO 328 Wabash Ave.
NEW YORK, 105 Fulton St.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

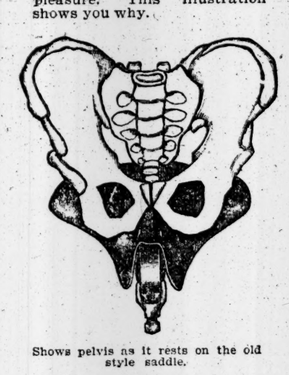
$1,000 IN CASH

will be paid to the first person who can demonstrate that the above assertion is not a fact. No cycle considered without the consent of the maker. All infringements barred. Address all communications to RACYCLE, MIDDLETOWN, O.

Miami Cycle & M'f'g Co., Middletown, O.

A Saddle Story . . .

If you are a rider you have experienced the discomforts of trying to ride the old-style leather saddle, and often wondered why cycling was not a pleasure. This illustration shows you why.



Shows pelvis as it rests on the old style saddle.

Two years ago we began to educate the riders on saddles, and proved beyond doubt that the old-style saddle was injurious and liable to cause injury.

The Christy Anatomical Saddle does away with all discomforts while a-wheel. It is built on purely anatomical lines; has cushions to receive the pelvis bones, and does away with all pressing on the sensitive parts. It is made of metal; cannot warp or change its shape. Price $5.00. Costs more than some poor imitations, and is worth more. Once a Christy rider, always a Christy advocate.

Shows pelvis as it rests on the Christy Saddle.

. . . . Adopted and furnished as a regular equipment, without additional charge, by all the leading manufacturers of high grade bicycles. Agents will serve their best interests by insisting that their wheels are equipped with Christy Saddles.

Price $5.00 FOR ALL STYLES.

BOOKLET, "BICYCLE SADDLES; FROM A PHYSICIAN'S STANDPOINT," SENT FREE.

.....STANDS.....

201, 202, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
126-130 Nassau St.

Spalding-Bidwell Co.,
29, 31, 33 West 42d St.

3,000 Bicycles $5 Up.

200 second-hand; all makes; great bargains; $5 up; largest stock new Cycles in city; all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded. Herald Cycle Co., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

IF YOU ORDER

Vim Tires

ON YOUR BICYCLE IN 1897

You will get, in addition to the tires, a present of the wonderful little repair apparatus "VIMOID," which sells for 50 cents. It goes in the vest pocket. It quickly mends punctures by forcing into the hole a little globule of sticky liquid rubber. This rubber hardens instantly into a patch inside the tire and solidly plugs the hole. It is always ready, and YOU can use it without "knowing how." Pneumatic tires have always been imperfect because they could not be repaired in a moment with unfailing certainty: "VIMOID" completely remedies this defect and makes the Vim a perfect tire.

Following are the

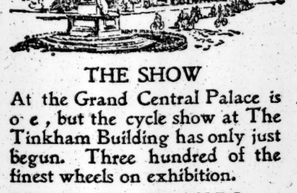
VIM STORES:

NEW YORK: 89 Chambers Street.

CLEVELAND: 102 Superior St.
CHICAGO: 205 Lake St.
ST. LOUIS: 709 N. 4th St.
DENVER: 1730 Arapahoe St.
SAN FRANCISCO: 14 Fremont St.
PHILADELPHIA: 39 So. 23d St.
BOSTON: 275 Devonshire St.
LONDON, ENG.: 18 and 19 Holborn Viaduct.
TORONTO, ONT.: 117 Yonge St.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE AND RUBBER CO.,
BOSTON.

SEE IT AT CYCLE SHOW.



THE SHOW

At the Grand Central Palace is one, but the cycle show at The Tinkham Building has only just begun. Three hundred of the finest wheels on exhibition.

STEARNS, VICTORS, TOURISTS, CRAWFORDS, and TINKHAMS.

The Tinkham Cycle Company
General Offices, 306, 308 and 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, N. Y. City

We can show you every cyclometer there is made.

THE B. & S. WRENCH. MODEL '97

All corners are rounded so that it can be carried in the pocket without inconvenience.
See them at Spaces 307 and 056, New York Cycle Show.
The Billings & Spencer Co., Hartford, Conn.
Drop forgings for bicycle manufacturers.

The Frost Gear Cases,
NEW YORK CYCLE SHOW,
SPACE 641.
On 4th Floor, Head of North Stair Case.
Main Office,
123 Liberty St., New York.

Riches and Fame,

That is all we're after. We want your money and your good opinion, and to get both we offer you the glorious '97 Yellow Fellow. If you have not seen it, delay no longer, but come and try it in our hall, or on our private track. It will cost you nothing.

E. C. Stearns & Co., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Tinkham Cycle Co., New York Agts., 306-310 West 59th St.

Singles. Tandems. Triplets. Quads.
Elegance. Strength. Speed. Safety.

If you examine you will BUY the DAYTON.

Spaces Nos. 101-2-3,
NATIONAL CYCLE SHOW,
Main Floor—44th St. side.

DAYTON BICYCLE CO.,
76 Reade Street.

SADDLES
AS GOOD AS THEY LOOK.
The Beck
("The Comfortable Kind.")
YOU HAD BETTER CALL AT
SPACE NO. 308,
Bicycle Show,
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.
Beck Bicycle Saddle Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.

$65.
'96 Tribune Bicycle.
Good as new, run only few miles.
For particulars address
L. R. CARPENTER,
Orange Co., Monroe, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, JAMESON D.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edward Brown, Theodore R. Brown, Frances Fowler, Samuel B. Fleming, John C. Fleming, Charles L. Fleming, Wood D. Loudon, Edward H. Loudon, Maria L. Bird, Milton C. Loudon, George E. Kitchen, Jameson Kingsland, William Russell Kingsland, Theodore S. Kingsland, Louise Potter, George E. Ely, Sarah H. Ely, Emeline Louisa Johnson, John A. Clussman, and Lewis H. Clussman, send greeting:

Whereas, Elizabeth Brown of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1896, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JAMESON D. BROWN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja23-law6wS

BURNS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE BURNS, sometimes known as ROSE McGINLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of October, 1896. MICHAEL J. SCANLAN, Executor. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers Street, New-York. o10-law6mS

CHAPIN, FREDERICK H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. CHAPIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the office of Grata Nathan, Esq., No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. WINIFRED C. GRAHAM, Administratrix. GRATZ NATHAN, Attorney for Administratrix. o24-law6mS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. n21-law6mS

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES FINN, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York. f13-law6mS

CRANE, ANGELINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELINA CRANE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of February, 1897. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors of the last will and testament of ANGELINA CRANE, deceased. TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. f6-law6mS

GROSS, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William L. Snyder, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of January, 1897. FRANCISKA ROMANA GROSS, Executrix. WM. L. SNYDER, Attorney for Executrix, 5 Beekman St., New York City ja30-law6mS

HALL, PHILANDER D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILANDER D. HALL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of July next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fourth day of December, 1896. FRANK L. HALL, Administrator. d26-law6mS

HARKNESS, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. HARKNESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wells, Waldo & Snedeker, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1896. WILLIAM HARKNESS, Executor. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Executor, 34 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o31-law6mS

HORGAN, JAMES J.—Surrogate's Court, City and County of New York.—In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Mary A. Horgan, as administratrix, &c., of JAMES J. HORGAN, deceased.

To all persons interested in the estate of James J. Horgan, late of the City of New York, deceased:

Pursuant to Section 2,787 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that, under and by virtue of an order, duly made and entered in the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of December, 1896, one of the Surrogates of said City and County will proceed to make distribution of the proceeds of the real estate of said James J. Horgan, deceased, situate at Woodside, in the County of Queens, and State of New York, heretofore duly sold for the payment of the debts of said decedent, at a Surrogate's Court, to be holden in and for the said City and County of New York, at the County Court House therein, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as the said claims can be examined; and notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said James J. Horgan, deceased, which have not heretofore been established or rejected, to exhibit and prove the same before said Surrogate, at the time and place aforesaid, or lose the benefit of the proceeds arising from the disposal of said real estate.—Dated New York, December 10th, 1896. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate.

B. C. CHETWOOD, Attorney for Adm'x, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. f6-law6wS

MACBETH, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT MACBETH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of C. W. Bennett, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 2nd day of August next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897. ELLEN MACBETH, Administratrix. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 27 Pine Street, New York City. ja30-law6mS

MILLER, ANTON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTON W. MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 East 40th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. MATILDA E. MILLER, EDWARD MILLER, WILLIAM S. MILLER, Executors. NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executors, 155 Broadway, New-York City. n28-law6mS

WILCOX, VINCENT M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT M. WILCOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Gerrit Smith, No. 43 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1896. ELIZABETH B. WILCOX, GERRIT SMITH, V. FISKE WILCOX, Executors. JOSEPH W. HOWE, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street. o24-law6mS

WYCKOFF, ELLEN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, bearing date January 13th, 1897, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN B. WYCKOFF, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Paul R. Towne, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. JANE B. BERNARD, Executrix. PAUL R. TOWNE, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York. ja16-law6m

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MÜLLER or MUELLER, BERNHARD.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Alois Müller, Max Müller, Severin Kuhn, "John" Kuhn, "Richard" Kuhn, and "George" Kuhn, "Mary" Kuhn, "Sarah" Kuhn, and "Maud" Kuhn, the first names "John," "Richard," "George," "Mary," "Sarah," and "Maud," fictitious, real first names being unknown to petitioner, and being the children of Maria Kuhn, deceased, sister of testator, Bernhard Müller, any other unknown children of said Maria Kuhn; any other brothers and sisters, and children of deceased brothers and sisters of said Bernhard Müller, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown to petitioner herein, send greeting:

Whereas, Rosa Witzenbacher, formerly Müller or Mueller, of the City of Newburg, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of BERNHARD MÜLLER, also known as MUELLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Petitioner, 108 Fulton St., N. Y. City. ja30-law6wS

O'CONNOR, CHARLES F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Eleanor K. O'Connor, Ellie O'C. Valette, Marie Eleonore Kevney Philippe Valette, Jean Martial Valette, Gaston Valette, Maggie K. O'Connor, John Patrick O'Connor, Kathleen Anna Marie O'Connor, James Arthur Michael O'Connor, Marguerite Eleanor O'Connor, Denis Roderick O'Connor, John F. K. O'Connor, Hamilton Jaffrey O'Connor, John Frederick Kevney O'Connor, Constance Dolores O'Connor, Dorothy O'Connor, Kathleen O'Connor, Sarah K. Griffin, Mary Margaret Griffin, Thomas Francis Griffin, Charles John Griffin, Sarah Mary Frances Griffin, Edith Eleanor Agnes Griffin, Winifred Mary Magdelene Griffin, Fannie O'C. Krumpel, Eleanor O'Connor Krumpel, Rudolf Michael O'Connor Krumpel, Ernest Kevney O'Connor Krumpel, Marguerite O'Connor Krumpel, Agnes K. O'Connor, Thomas H. O'Connor, administrator, etc., of CHARLES F. O'CONNOR, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as substituted trustee under the will of John F. O'Connor of the trust therein created for the benefit of Charles F. O'Connor, and to show cause why the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company should not be discharged as such trustee as to the said trust for the benefit of Charles F. O'Connor, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for trustee, No. 22 William Street, New York. ja30-law6wS&f2d

PECK, SARAH ELIZABETH.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Thomas B. Peck, James W. Peck, Mary B. Peck, Annie G. Peck, Katharine M. Peck, James V. V. Peck, Erickson K. Peck, and to Jared V. Peck, if living, and to his widow, children, descendants, heirs, and next of kin, if deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna Louisa Peck of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the seventh day of January, 1886, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of SARAH ELIZABETH PECK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja30-law6wS

PULLAR, JOHANNAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNAH PULLAR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1896. FEODOR VON RAITZ, Executor. GEO. W. GALINGER, Attorney for Executor, 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. d12-law6mS

ROBIDOUX, SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBIDOUX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C., or CHARLOTTE, or CHARLOTTE L. ROBID

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Fourth Annual Convention of the Westchester County Christian Endeavor Union Begun in Peekskill.

STORM AFFECTED ATTENDANCE

Reports Showed a Flourishing Condition of the Organization—Speeches by Men Eminent in the Work —Praise Service.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The storm greatly detracted from the attendance at the fourth annual convention of the Westchester County Christian Endeavor Union, which was held here to-day. Many of the delegates from the different towns in the county were unable to come or were afraid to venture out in the snow. The meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church of this village. The visiting Endeavorers were for the day the guests of the local unions.

The committee having charge of the arrangements consisted of A. P. Cobb, William C. Schoonover, Frederick I. Pugsley, Nathan P. Bushnell, S. S. Bliss, Robert Brotherton, and Miss Louise Shipley. Luncheon was served to the visitors at midday, and in the late afternoon the delegates were again entertained.

Among those present were A. P. Cobb of Tarrytown; the President of the County Union, Miss Elizabeth N. Barrett of Katonah; the Vice President, Miss Mary C. Lester of White Plains; the Secretary, William G. Schoonover of Yonkers; the Treasurer, William H. Whitney of Mount Vernon, and John Taylor of Dobbs Ferry, S. S. Bliss of Tarrytown, and Frank Horton of Mount Kisco, members of the Executive Committee.

Miss Lester presented her report for the year. This showed that there were in the county sixty-four senior societies and twenty-seven junior organizations. The total membership of both was 3,161. Of this number, 2,295 belong to the senior societies and 866 to the juniors.

The report of the Secretary and that of the Treasurer showed the union to be in a flourishing condition. President Cobb urged the members to work during the coming year for the extension of the society and an increase in its work. Addresses were also made by President Pugsley of the Peekskill Union and the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting.

This evening there was a praise service in the First Presbyterian Church, which was led by Louis Ferris Mackie. Addresses were also made by the Rev. J. G. Flagg and the Rev. W. J. McKittrick.

CHRISTIAN RESORT FOR SEAMEN

Local Endeavor Societies Under the Lead of Mrs. Cassera Carry On the Work Daily.

Christian Endeavor work among seamen may appear at first thought as a decidedly singular and novel method of evangelical work. Nevertheless, for the last three or four years it has been faithfully tried in this city, and the work has now reached a point where there is no question of its success. Other cities have Endeavor societies in seamen's missions, and this was the method adopted here until a little less than a year ago. Rooms were rented at 303 Hudson Street, and on June 1 last year the Christian Endeavor Seamen's Bethel Society was formally opened. There were about fifty members at that time. The number has grown sixfold, for now there are 300 Christian "Jack Tars" enrolled as active members of this Bethel Floating Endeavor Society.

Mrs. Jane Cassera is the missionary in charge of the Bethel, and Miss Bertha Edson Lay the Captain of the seamen in the Bethel. Mrs. Cassera has been engaged in missionary work for several years, working for five years in the Port Society. She started the first Christian Endeavor Society for sailors in the west side branch, on Washington Street, of the Mariners' Church, in Catharine Street. This was in August, 1892. Soon after the Mariners' Church started a society, and this is still in existence. For the aid of these societies the various Endeavor Societies throughout the city were appealed to, and at stated times delegations were sent to conduct the meetings and help the sailors in other ways. The possibilities of better Christian Endeavor methods were gradually seen, and led to the Seamen's Bethel on Hudson Street.

A great deal of credit for the success of this unique mission is due to Miss Lay. She is one of the active Endeavorers in Dr. Burrell's Christian Endeavor Society of the Marble Collegiate Church. During the present Winter she has spoken to scores of Endeavor societies in the city, telling of the work among the sailors, and stimulating interest. She is a bright, energetic speaker, and has the faculty of stating in a convincing manner what she wishes to say.

"No one knows the peculiar difficulties of work among seamen," she said, "until it has been tried. Of the 300 Christian Endeavor members in the Bethel, over three-fourths are English and Scotch. But we get nearly all nationalities, including Swedes, Germans, Danes, Irish, and Spanish. Of American lads there are very few. The majority are seamen of the great Atlantic liners, particularly from the American, Cunard, and White Star Lines. It is no easy thing for a sailor lad to stand up and be a Christian, but I know of scores of cases where such professions have been faithfully adhered to on shipboard even under most trying circumstances. For a long time there was only one Christian seaman on the Campania. There are three now, and its full force is about 400 men. One of our active sailor Endeavorers is a fireman on the White Star freighter Bovic, but he has brought many of his companions to the Bethel. One evening when he was in port, he marched in with seven in tow, and a short time ago came in with five new ones. Another of our sincere workers is an American lad on the St. Paul. The sailors themselves are doing the work of Christian Endeavor loyally, and that is the most encouraging and helpful feature of the Bethel. Everything in our mission rooms has been donated, some of the Endeavor societies that have been especially kind to us being those of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church, Marble Collegiate Church, Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, Central Presbyterian Church, and Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church."

The management of the Seamen's Bethel is in charge of Endeavorers from different church societies, and ship terms are rigidly adhered to, the officers being: Miss Bertha Edson Lay, Captain; John J. Hadden, First Mate; Miss Grace E. Reed, Second Mate; John M. Kyle, Purser, and A. W. Dickson, Ship's Clerk.

About $100 a month pays all expenses of the mission, and the officers are now arranging a concert for its benefit, to be held next Thursday evening in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. The programme includes Miss Charlotte Walker, soprano; Mrs. Katherine S. Bloodgood, contralto; J. Henry McKinley, tenor; Dr. Carl E. Dufft, basso, and Edwin G. Clemence, organist.

The Endeavorers of Goodwill Chapel, in East Fifty-first Street, the mission of Dr. Thompson's Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, have shown particular interest lately in the work for the sailors at the Bethel. One Saturday night recently the entire society went down and gave the sailors an entertainment. A number of comfort bags, filled with sewing materials and other necessities for a long voyage, have been made and sent to the Bethel for distribution.

The society of the West End Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has been obliged to move into a larger room for its Sunday evening meetings, as the attendance has so largely increased. A junior society has been organized, and the little ones are taking hold of the work in a very enthusiastic manner.

The Christian Endeavor Good Citizenship Committee of the Marble Collegiate Church is one of the most energetic of that kind in the city. A series of lectures for Thursday evenings has been arranged, and able speakers will discuss various municipal topics. The first lecture, last week, was on "The Duties and Privileges of Citizens," by J. Augustus Johnson, President of Good Government Club F. The Chairman of the Committee is W. H. Smeaton, and the other members are H. C. Frost, W. J. Wilson, E. M. Lyman, W. Thompson, M. J. Giebelhouse, Miss Pearl Rombout, Miss E. A. Parker, and Miss Louise Cross.

The oldest Christian Endeavor Society in New York City is that of the Church of the Strangers, of which the late Dr. Deems was pastor for so many years. The members celebrated their eleventh anniversary a few days ago, and had as guests many of the local union officers, including the President, Mr. W. L. Amerman. George E. Bemis, President, and the Rev. Daniel Redmond, Vice President, of the First District, wer also present and made congratulatory addresses.

There will be a rally of the Christian Endeavor societies of the Third District, this city, Feb. 26, in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge are to make addresses.

A members' social, which included interesting patriotic features, was given by the Madison Avenue Reformed Church Society last evening. Miss Martha Allason is Chairman of the committee.

The Endeavorers of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, at Seventy-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has recently sent $50 to Utah for missionary work. A missionary library has also been started for the better enlightenment of the members on such topics.

The Christian Endeavor paper, known as The Endeavorer, and published under the auspices of the New York City Local Union, has begun its second year with brighter prospects than last season. It took several months for many of the societies to become interested in it, but that difficulty is being gradually overcome. The last number contained several instructive articles on the methods of work employed in the different districts, with a full list of committees and their aims. There has been a slight change in the editors, the present staff being H. A. Kinport, managing editor, with these associates: W. F. Stevens, H. S. Butler, G. E. Bemis, and L. S. Stone.

Two Endeavor societies have recently been organized in the mission building of Dr. John Hall's Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The mission is at Sixty-third Street and First Avenue. The regular Endeavor Society has about twenty-five members and the Junior Society forty.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Lesson for Feb. 7.

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SUBJECT—The Prison Opened. TEXT—Acts v., 17-32.

GOLDEN TEXT—We ought to obey God rather than men.—Acts v., 29.

The seed of divine grace, which was planted when "Jesus began both to do and to teach" (1:1) in His ministry upon earth, was a very precious seed. It was the seed of "the tree of life," the leaves of which "were for the healing of the nations." (Rev. 22, 2.) It was planted in very uncongenial soil, for "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not." (John 1, 11.) It required a miracle to make it grow. In fact, even when the soil is just suited to it, it requires a miracle to make any seed grow. Nothing but almighty power can produce an oak from an acorn, or a head of wheat from a grain. Neither can anything but divine power change a child of Adam into a child of God.

So the seed which Jesus, the Son of God, planted, required the miraculous outpouring of the Holy Ghost to prepare the barren human soil to receive it. And many a miracle of healing and cleansing were necessary to lead men to recognize that it was a divine seed, and no "cunningly devised fable." (2 Peter, 1, 16.) Like all other seed, it was very liable to be destroyed by a worm at its root. Careless and wicked men might trample it down, or try to root it up. "The boar out of the wood" might "waste it, and the wild beast of the field devour it." (Psalms, 80, 13.) It must be exposed also to fierce winds and storms. None but God could detect and destroy the worm, and nothing but His wisdom and control could make the stormy blasts to cause it to take deep root and become strong, and yet so shelter and protect it that the storm should neither stunt its growth nor tear it from the soil. And that divine care and husbandry has always, from the very first, been about it. How it strengthened it, and defended it from the worm and the beast and the storm, in the Springtime of its growth, is brought before us in this lesson.

Last week we saw one of the enemies which attacked the very root of this "tree of life." It showed itself in the pride and deceitfulness of the human heart. The keeping back of money, on the part of Ananias, was a visible manifestation that there was a deeper seated trouble with him than any that man could see. So far as the money was concerned, that was a comparatively small matter. It might possibly affect, for a while, the physical comfort of a few men and women. But so far as the keeping of it back was concerned, it dishonored God and deceived men, for it taught a false doctrine. If it had been permitted to go uncondemned and unpunished, that falsehood would have been accepted as truth. It would have strengthened the idea so strongly rebuked by Peter when he said to Simon Magus, "Thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." (viii., 20.)

Only Christ Can Save.

When Ananias kept back part of the proceeds of his sale, it appears on the surface as simply an act of pretentious selfishness. But there must have been some reason for such selfishness. Why should he hold back any, unless there was deep down in his heart a feeling that he must have something he could call his own, to fall back upon in case of need? It was virtually saying to God, that he could not trust Him. And if he could not trust Him to care for his body, how could he trust Him to care for the eternal interests of his soul? Carried up to this higher plane of thought, it claimed that a man might have something of his own in which to trust for salvation. It thus actually contradicted Peter's solemn assertion that "there is none other name" than that of Jesus, "given among men whereby we must be saved." (iv., 12.)

Now this idea—this false idea—so cunningly suggested by Satan—is a very common one. It is inherent in fallen human nature, and so men everywhere, go "about to establish their own righteousness." (Rom., x., 3.) They want something of their own to rest upon, and do not submit "themselves unto the righteousness of God." It must be and was utterly repudiated in the infant church. It must be just as utterly repudiated in the present, and in the future Church. For the Scriptures are clear and explicit—"there is none other name," Christ saved then. Christ saves now. Christ always will save. Christ alone saves. Christ saves alone.

So when Ananias and Sapphira died, "great fear came upon all the church, and upon as many as heard these things." (v., 11.) It was not fear that they might be stricken with death also, but fear that they themselves had deceived. For "believers"—those who truly accepted Jesus Christ as their all-sufficient Saviour—"were the more added to the Lord—multitudes both of men and women." (v., 14.)

Thus God destroyed the worm which was gnawing at the root of His infant Church. But that Church was not exposed to simply inward and hidden corruption. It must also meet most bitter storms from without. The low mutterings of their approach were soon heard. When "the high priest and all that were with him"—the great council of the nation, the Sanhedrin—saw the growing favor of the people toward the apostles, they "were filled with indignation." (v. 17.) The revised version says, "they were filled with jealousy." The alarm which they felt when Peter and John healed the lame man was now greatly increased. It was evident that the apostles were gaining ground as accepted teachers. Besides, their great doctrine that "there is no resurrection," (23:8,) for they were mostly Sadducees" was being openly and publicly denied by the preaching "through Jesus the resurrection from the dead," (4:2.) Such an attack upon their dignity and their position could not for a moment be tolerated, for were they not everywhere recognized as the authorized conservators of religious truth? Why should any one dare to teach without their authority and indorsement? It was more than presumption. It was a crime.

So again "they laid their hands on the apostles, and put them in the common prison," or "public ward," (v. 18, revised version.) The tide had washed away the first wall of sand they had built, but nothing daunted, like little children, they seriously went to work to build another. But this was washed away more quickly and unceremoniously than the first. It did not even last through the night, for He "who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand," (Isaiah, 40:12,) sent His angel and "opened the prison door and brought them forth," (v. 19.)

But He did not bid them flee for their lives. It would have been a great relief to their captors if He had. But it would have greatly hurt the infant Church. The young oak which needed the wind and storm to make it strike its roots down deeper into the soil would not have become so soon a sturdy, strong tree, spreading out its branches far and wide. Their deliverance, therefore, was not, in any sense, an escape from prison or death, but it was the hand of God upholding His cause. He was manifesting to His enemies how puny and insignificant they were when they undertook to withstand Him.

Prison Doors Were Opened.

So His servants walked out of the prison as quietly and as unconcerned as they ever walked out of their own houses. They were directed to, "Go, stand, and speak in the Temple to the people all the words of this life." (v. 20.) They were to "go"—without hesitation or delay. They were to "stand"—without fear or anxiety. They were to "speak"—with all boldness and fullness the same great truths as before. They were to stand and speak "in the Temple"—the very place where they had been arrested. They were to speak "to the people"—without distinction or favor. And the great message they were to give was a life-giving message. They were to speak "all the words of this life"—life through the one name of Jesus Christ. And at once they went and did as they were directed.

The next morning the Sanhedrin met in its usual place, and with its usual dignity. They knew nothing of the rising of the tide in the night, or of the sweeping away of their wall of sand. So at the proper hour they sent their officers to the prison to bring their prisoners before them. But the officers returned empty handed. Everything about the prison was intact. There was no evidence of neglect, or of bribery. The doors of the prison were found shut and locked, as when the prisoners were delivered into the keeping of the guards. But the prisoners were not there. No one could tell what had become of them.

It was a great mystery. If the bolts and bars of the "public ward" could not keep these men confined, what could? No wonder "they doubted of them, whereunto this would grow." (v. 24.) But presently the mystery deepened, and utterly confounded them. Word reached them that the men they wanted were in just the same place, and doing the same thing as when they apprehended the night before. The prison could not hold them, and fear could not make them flee. To touch such men carelessly was evidently a very dangerous thing. So they sent their officers to bring them, "without violence." Willingly and without hesitation the Apostles went with them. They went in the consciousness of their own integrity, and in the confidence that the Lord was with them. Such consciousness and confidence always give strength and courage.

So they stood before the council and their examination began. The charges laid against them contained two counts:

First—That they had openly violated the command of the Sanhedrin, "not to speak at all nor teach in the name of Jesus." (iv. 18.)

Second—That they had, by their teaching charged the members of the Sanhedrin, with murder, in putting Jesus to death, at least, they said, "Ye intend to bring this man's blood upon us." (v. 28.)

As for the first count, the apostles answered it by simply, and with dignity, repeating what they had said when the command was given. "We ought to obey God rather than men." (v. 29.) They planted themselves firmly on the solid foundation upon which all true liberty rests, the right to freedom of conscience. That right their judges themselves had conceded when they had before dismissed them from their presence. (iv., 19-21.) So there was nothing more to be said on that point.

Prisoners Offer Judge's Pardon.

As for the second count, they admitted that it was true, but not in any such sense as filled the minds of their accusers and judges. It was not willful murder with which they charged them, but that they had been unconscious, although wicked agents, in accomplishing the redemption of men. Their answer was simply a repetition of what Peter said on the day of Pentecost. It was not a defense to vindicate themselves which the apostles made, but a sermon on the grace of God which they preached. They held up Jesus before them and bade them look on Him whom they had pierced (Zech. xii.: 10,) for "Him," said they, "hath God exalted with His right hand to be a Prince, and a Saviour, for to give repentance to Israel, and forgiveness of sins." (v. 31.) They asked neither pardon nor liberty for themselves, but, as the ambassadors of God, they offered both to their accusers.

It was a strange scene for a courtroom—the prisoners at the bar offering pardon to the judges upon the bench! It was a wonderful offer. It was not limited to them. It is universal. Jesus Christ has been exalted to give "repentance and forgiveness of sins." Not "repentance" and then "forgiveness." Not "forgiveness," because of "repentance." But "repentance and forgiveness"—one gift—in two parts. For there is no true repentance toward God without forgiveness by God. And there is no forgiveness by God without repentance toward Him.

But these gracious words fell on hard and obstinate hearts. Their hearers would not look upon Him whom they pierced, but they gnashed with their teeth upon His messengers, "and took counsel to slay them." (v. 33.) It seemed now as if the storm was about to break in all its fury. But the Lord of all storms said, Peace be still. And all unexpectedly a cool, calm head rose out of their very midst and reasoned calmly with them. It was Gamaliel, the teacher of Saul of Tarsus, and one of the most learned and noted rabbis of the day. Every other outbreak of popular fanaticism he showed them had soon spent itself and come to naught. Probably this would do the same if it was merely "of men." But if it was "of God," it would be in vain for them to attempt to overthrow it, and dangerous in the extreme to be "found to fight against" Him. So they contented themselves with beating the apostles and letting them go.

But "they departed from the council, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for His name." Thus the storm ceased. By it the infant church became "rooted and grounded in love" and faith. For a time there was a great calm when "daily in the Temple, and in every house, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ."

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the seed planted by Jesus Christ?

What great facts are brought before us in this lesson?

What did the events considered last week show?

What was involved in the deeper meaning of Ananias's act?

What false idea is inherent in human nature, and why is it false?

What was the fear that followed Ananias's death, and how was it proved that it was not fear of death?

What effect had the success of the Apostles upon the Sanhedrin, and why?

What action did they take, and what followed?

What were the Apostles told to do?

What followed the next morning, and with what result?

What were the charges brought against the Apostles?

How did they meet these charges?

What strange scene was enacted in the court?

How were the answers of the Apostles received?

How did God avert the threatened storm, and what was the result?

A CANVASS FOR BRICKS.

The Scheme by Which Money Is Being Raised for a West Side Chapel.

The hard-working pastor of an up-town west side chapel has set at work a very effective scheme for raising money with which to erect a much-needed new church building. Most of the people who attend his chapel are poor, but they are numerous and loyal. When the clergyman suggested that appeals for funds be made to certain rich philanthropists who are constantly helping in church work in this city, the principal members of his congregation said: "Let us see what we can do among our own people before we look elsewhere for money. If we do not show any disposition to help ourselves, these rich men may not think that we are worthy of aid."

The amount required is $10,000. After much discussion and careful deliberation the pastor and leading members of his flock resolved to try the "brick subscription" plan. They fixed the cost of a brick in the proposed new edifice at 25 cents, and resolved to circulate books for brick subscriptions. The books were made so that each one would contain the names for twenty subscriptions, amounting to $5. Each member of the chapel took a book, and for the past two weeks these books have been in active circulation on the west side of the city, between Fortieth and Sixtieth Streets. Women and children who have scarcely enough money to feed and clothe themselves are making a house to house canvas in search of brick subscriptions. Two or three hundred books have already been filled.

At a recent business meeting in the little chapel, reports of a most encouraging character were received by the pastor. He is a man of conservative disposition, however, and does not wish any publication of his own name or the name of his church until this scheme has been proved to be a success. He feels hopeful that his people will raise at least $5,000 in brick subscriptions. That would mean 20,000 subscriptions. His most effective helpers in this project are the children, who are engaged in an enthusiastic rivalry as to who shall get "the largest pile of bricks."

UNDER CONGREGATIONAL LAW.

A Report to Plymouth Church of What Is Being Done.

A meeting was held in Plymouth Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, last evening to hear the report of the committee appointed at last week's meeting of the Trustees to investigate the Church corporation law. The law, as passed by the Legislature, establishes the American Congregational Union as a governing body, and empowers it to seize church property where certain laws of government are not complied with. Since the discovery of the existence of the law the various Congregational churches have been considerably worked up, and it has been thought advisable to have the law repealed as soon as possible.

Frank Rudd, one of the three members of the committee, reviewed the history of the law since its establishment in 1885. He said that the committee had secured the co-operation of Congregational ministers in this city and Brooklyn. At a conference with them the Rev. J. G. Roberts was authorized to appoint a committee of five to prepare proper amendments to the act.

TRINITY'S BI-CENTENNARY.

Committees Preparing for the Celebration in May Next.

Committee meetings are held almost daily to consider plans for the celebration of the bi-centenary of the parish of Trinity Church. These committees, formed of Vestrymen of the Trinity corporation, are: Invitation—Messrs. Nash, Drisler, and Webster; Music—Messrs. Delafield, Chauncey, and Caswell; Decoration—Messrs. Lockman, Clarkson, and Cammann; Reception—Messrs. Jay, Fish, and Randolph. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, is a member of all these committees.

It has been decided that the celebration is to cover a period of one week, beginning Sunday, May 2, and ending Sunday, May 9. The special day on which the bi-centennial of the parish will be celebrated is Wednesday, May 5. At this formal service Bishop Potter is to make the salutatory address, he having promised to defer going abroad in order to do so. The Invitation Committee has decided to extend formal invitations to Gov. Black, Mayor Strong, President Low of Columbia College, Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, all Bishops of dioceses in the State, all leading clergy of the city, and the senior ministers of the First Presbyterian and Dutch Churches of the city, the two churches of which the history is nearly coincident with that of Trinity parish. The Music Committee has arranged for the grandest church musical service ever rendered in this country. The vicars of the various chapels of the parish will give historical sermons on Sunday, May 2. On Sunday, May 9, the sermons will be preached by visiting rectors and Bishops.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW

Discuss "Social Righteousness and the Duty of the Church to Promote It."

The Local Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew met at the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street last night to discuss "Social Righteousness and the Duty of the Church to Promote It." There was a very large audience.

Bishop Potter presided. He said he sometimes wished that some one would annotate "Robinson Crusoe," so that that interesting story could be used to teach the difference between personal and social righteousness. When Crusoe was alone he recognized that he had obligations to God, and a new group of obligations was introduced by the advent of his man Friday. "Multiply Friday by ten and you create a whole group of obligations." The Bishop then spoke of the obligations created by the family and by that greater family—society. The proper discharge of these obligations is the problem that confronts the Church today.

The Bishop referred to the great influence of machinery in changing social conditions. It will continue to effect these conditions. One man accomplishes to-day in eight hours what it required one hundred men to do in the same time a few years ago. "We are only in sight of the solution of the problems that have grown out of these new conditions."

James P. Reynolds of the University Settlement spoke upon the history of Christian Socialism. He said that of the 70,000 persons in the Tenth Ward not more than one-tenth could be accommodated in the churches of the ward, and declared that it is too often the case in that ward that the ideal citizen of the boys is a prosperous saloon keeper or a shifty politician.

R. Fulton Cutting spoke upon the necessity for ascertaining exactly present conditions, as this analysis must precede any effective work in upbuilding society. The Church, he said, is now building upon the foundation that Socialists have gathered.

The Rev. Dr. E. P. Gould of Philadelphia closed the discussion by reading a paper on economic warfare. He said that present conditions had been brought about by a war among the seller, the buyer, and the wage-earner. The buyer held the key to the situation and had wielded the greatest power in reducing prices and cutting down wages.

Troubles of a High Church.

The peril of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at Eighty-second Street and Park Avenue, is growing constantly greater. On April 1 the city will foreclose its mortgage of $65,000 on the church property unless the mortgage is paid. Thus far only $10,200 has been subscribed for this purpose. Father W. Everett Johnson admits that this is about all he can get from his congregation, made up of people of moderate means, and so things have assumed a more serious phase than ever. It seems quite probable that Pierpont Morgan, unless the city's debt is paid, will also foreclose his mortgage of $25,000 at the same time, making a total debt of $90,000 to be met. Father Johnson has begun work among outsiders and has thus far been very successful. He has sent circulars, making an earnest appeal for aid, to every churchman and churchwoman in the city, stating the situation.

With regard to the offer made the church by St. Anne's Parish, to buy the property for $100,000, Father Johnson said: "It was not through ingratitude that we did not accept this offer. We could see little or no advantage in it. It would have given us but a surplus of $10,000, and this would have done us but little good. Besides, the land itself is appraised at $150,000, to say nothing of the building. We don't want to sell out. We want to stay here if we possibly can."

Baptist Boys' Brigades.

During the week the General commanding the Baptist Boys' Brigades made arrangements for holding the annual encampment of the brigades at Asbury Park instead of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, as has been the custom.

The fifth annual reception and review of these brigades takes place in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, on Washington's Birthday. The two principal competitive drills on that day are between New York and Brooklyn regiments. That between Company K, Second Regiment, Concord Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and Company A, Fifth Regiment, Mount Olivet Baptist Church, New York, is for a flag, and that between Company L, Sixth Regiment, First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, and Company A, Third Regiment, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Harlem, is for a bugle.

Churches to Unite.

The North Church and the Macdougal Street Baptist Church are likely soon to join forces. The Macdougal Street Church building will be sold, according to present plans, and the proceeds invested as an endowment fund for the North Church. The Rev. G. M. Shott will continue as pastor of the North Church.

CHANGES IN THE CHURCHES.

Methodist Pastors in New Jersey Who Go to New Pulpits.

The fortieth annual session of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Centenary Church, Newark, N. J., beginning April 7. Bishop Edward G. Andrews of New York City will preside. The territory of the conference includes the northern part of New Jersey, Staten Island, a few towns in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and several places in New York just across the New Jersey State line. The conference has a membership of about 240 ministers, and is divided into these four districts, each in charge of a presiding Elder: Newark—S. P. Hammond; Paterson—Alexander Craig; Elizabeth—G. W. Smith, and Jersey City—J. B. Faulks. Bishop Andrews presided over the conference once before—in 1884—when the session was held in Halsey Street Crurch, Newark.

The great interest in such a gathering of Methodist preachers centres in the appointments which are read just before adjournment. While the appointments are nominally made at conference a good many are arranged beforehand.

On the Elizabeth District there will be no change of presiding Elder. G. W. Smith, who was appointed last year, having five years more to serve. The following ministers will have to change, under the operation of the five-year rule of the Church: J. C. Johnston of Grace Church, Port Richmond, S. I., who will probably go to Park Church, Bloomfield; J. C. Howard of St. Mark's Church, Prince's Bay, S. I., and G. F. Apgar of White House. Among other changes on the Elizabeth District, C. R. Barnes, who has been at First Church, Plainfield, four years, will give place to W. C. Snodgrass of Centenary Church, Newark, and W. S. McKowen of Tottenville, S. I., will change.

Dr. J. B. Faulks has been presiding elder of Jersey City district five years, and will probably continue another year in that position; but there will be an almost complete change in the pulpits of the Jersey City churches. On the district the changes necessitated by the time limit are S. D. Jones of First Church, Hackensack; D. R. Lowrie of Emory Church, Jersey City; C. E. Little of Lafayette Church, Jersey City; Daniel Halleron of Simpson Church, Jersey City; S. D. Haris of Stoney Point, N. Y., and Joshua Mead of Union Place. Emory Church has invited J. M. Meeker, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, to its pulpit, and as Dr. Meeker was formerly a member of Newark Conference he will probably be transferred and stationed there. Simpson Church has invited R. M. Aylesworth of Bloomfield, and its pastor, Daniel Halleron, is said to be slated for the Secretaryship of the Church Extension Society of Newark, in succession to Dr. L. C. Muller, who goes to Passaic.

Quite a number of changes will occur on Newark district, the presiding elder of which, S. P. Hammond, will continue, having three years more to serve. The five-year men of this district are W. C. Snodgrass of Centenary Church, Newark; L. C. Muller of the Church Extension Society, Henry Spellmeyer of Central Church, F. C. Baldwin of St. Luke's Church, and Henry Baker of St. Paul's Church. Dr. Snodgrass's successor will be Dr. Baldwin of St. Luke's Church. He in turn will be followed by Dr. H. Tuttle of Roseville Church, who has served three or four years, and who is to be followed by Dr. Spellmeyer of Central Church. The pulpit of the latter church had invited to it W. H. Morgan, now at Mendham. Dr. Baker of St. Paul's goes to Grace Church, Wilmington, Del., to the pulpit made vacant by the recent death of Dr. Merritt Hulburd. Who will follow him at St. Paul's is not yet announced, although it is quite likely that a man will be transferred to it from some other conference. There will be a change at Calvary Church, East Orange, where Dr. J. G. Dobbins has served three years. His successor will be Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., now of Mount Vernon, N. Y., but recently of Central Church, Indianapolis. Dr. Dobbins has been invited to Sumner Avenue Church, Brooklyn, but it is extremely doubtful whether the Bishops will transfer him, owing to the overcrowded condition of the New York East Conference and the large number of applicants of admission.

There will be a change also at Montclair, where Dr. E. W. Burr has been stationed for three years. Dr. Burr determined over a year ago to take a year's vacation in 1897, and in pursuance of this plan has engaged passage for Europe for his wife and daughter, with the intention of spending the year in travel and study abroad. The Montclair church, for some reason, has had a hard time inviting a minister for the next year. It has made three attempts and failed each time. First Dr. E. S. Tipple of Grace Church, New York, was invited, but he declined; then C. X. Hutchinson of Newton was asked, and he said "nay," and then W. H. Haynes of Atlantic Highlands was sought, but preferred to remain in his own conference—the New Jersey. It is quite likely that the Bishop will have an opportunity to appoint a man to this charge. At Morristown there will be a change. G. P. Eckman, after three years' service there, goes to St. Paul's Church, New York City, as successor to A. J. Palmer, D. D., now missionary Secretary. His successor is said to be T. I. Coultas of Roberts Park Church, Indianapolis.

A new Presiding Elder will be appointed on the Patrson District in place of Dr. Sanford Van Benschoten, who died some months ago. At the time of his death Bishop Andrews appointed the Rev. Alexander Craig, Presiding Elder to serve until conference, and he will probably select a new man for the full term at conference. Quite a number of men are mentioned for the place, among whom are H. M. Simpson, now of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; D. R. Lowrie and D. Halleron, both of Jersey City; John Krantz of Paterson, C. R. Barnes of Plainfield, W. L. Hoagland of Passaic, and others. There are several five-year men on this district. W. C. Trimbrell of Columbia, W. M. Johnston of Embury Church, Paterson; E. W. King of Paterson Avenue, Paterson; J. F. Andrew of Prospect Street, Paterson, and Cornelius Clark of Rockaway. George Miller, who was serving his fifth year at Little Falls, has died during the year. Besides the changes necessitated by these facts, W. S. Robinson of Hackettstown will be given another station, and W. L. Hoagland of Passaic will be followed by L. C. Muller of Newark.

Its Fiftieth Anniversary.

Calvary Baptist Church will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on Sunday, Feb. 28. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur will preach an anniversary sermon. In the afternoon there will be special services of the Sunday school. In the evening the service will be of an interdenominational character, and ministers of neighboring churches will be invited to make addresses. The Tuesday evening following there will be a reunion and sociable. The arrangements will be in charge of a committee of fifteen, of which the Rev. John B. Calvert is Chairman, and three special committees, the Chairmen of which are Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, Dr. James E. Newcomb, and C. G. Dobbs.

In commemoration of the founding of the church an effort will be made to raise funds to build a chapel.

Epworth League's New Officers.

The Rev. I. G. Penn of Washington, D. C., who has just been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League at the meeting of the Board of Control in this city, is a negro clergyman, and his work is to be in colored conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Ernest Lyon, pastor of the only colored congregation in the New York Conference, was considered for the place, but at the last moment decided that he preferred regular pastoral work. The other Epworth League officers just chosen, to serve four years, are: First Vice President—The Rev. W. I. Haven, Boston; Second Vice President—The Rev. E. M. Mills of Elmira; Third Vice President—R. R. Doherty of New York; Fourth Vice President—J. A. Patten of Chattanooga; Treasurer—C. E. Piper of Chicago. The old Secretary, the Rev. E. A. Scheil, was re-elected, and the President, Bishop Ninde, was appointed by the Board of Bishops.

Noonday Lenten Meetings.

Noonday services will be held at Holy Trinity Church of Brooklyn during the coming Lent. The Rev. Dr. McConnell has made a special appeal for assistance to members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and the Long Island local assembly of that order has taken hold in a systematic way to help make the meetings successful. The Rev. Dr. McConnell will preach at the opening meeting at noon on Ash Wednesday, March 3. He will be followed on Thursday by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington, on Friday by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Morrison, and on Saturday by the Rev. Dr. H. T. Scudder. From Monday to Friday of the first week in Lent the Rev. Dr. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, in Harlem, will be the preacher. The whole of the second week will be taken by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford of St. George's, New York. The Rev. Dr. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, New York, will preach during the third week.

Church News and Notes.

—The Presbyterian Union of this city will hold a patriotic meeting Monday evening at the Windsor Hotel.

—The Rev. Rockwood McQuesten, pastor of the Glen Cove (L. I.) Presbyterian Church for eight years past, has handed to the Session his resignation, to take effect April 1.

—At the Pastors' Association meeting next Monday morning, in the Reformed Church building, the Rev. I. C. Hume will read a paper on "Fact and Theory of the Atonement."

—M. M. Mangasarian will give the address at the Society of Ethical Culture's meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, to-morrow; the subject being, "What Must I Do to be Saved?"

—The Rev. Dr. E. E. Chivers of Brooklyn, recently chosen General Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, will leave for Chicago in two weeks to assume the duties of his new office.

—The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder will close his series of sermons on the Book of Jonah, in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, to-morrow morning the subject being "Jonah and the Church."

—The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach at Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning, on "The Only Possible Excuse for This World." The evening subject will be, "Why I Believe that Death Is Not the End."

—Word has just been received by the International Committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew that the Lord Bishop of Rochester has decided to accept its invitation to visit this country to attend the international convention of the brotherhood at Buffalo.

—The Rev. R. Ryan has been giving an interesting series of lectures this week to non-Catholics at St. Bernard's Church. He will speak to-night, and to-morrow afternoon the preacher will demonstrate the doctrine of the Catholic Church on the Holy Eucharist.

—At Association Hall on Tuesday evening the Lutherans will observe the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Philip Melanchthon. The addresses will be made by the Rev. William M. Baum, Jr., of Canajoharie, the Rev. Dr. E. J. Wolf of Gettysburg, Penn., and E. Augustus Miller of Philadelphia.

—A course of ten lessons on "The Literary Study of the Bible" will be begun this morning at 10:30, at the Teachers' College, Morningside Heights. The style and spirit of some of the Old Testament Psalms, stories, and prophecies, with special reference to their structure and aesthetical qualities, will be discussed.

—The Women's Missionary Societies of the South Classis of Long Island will hold a convention at the Church on the Heights, Brooklyn, Feb. 17. The Rev. J. Douglas Adam, pastor of the church, will deliver an address of welcome and addresses will be made by Miss O. H. Lawrence, Mrs. E. H. Maynard, Mrs. J. S. Bussing, and Mrs. T. R. Goodlatte.

—The Ely lectures will be delivered at the Union Theological Seminary this year by the Rev. Dr. Henry Preserved Smith. They will be given every Monday and Tuesday during the month of March, in the Adams Chapel, at 8:15 P. M., treating, in eight lectures, on the subject, "The Bible and Islam." The Apostle of Allah and the Koran narratives will be treated of in the first two lectures.

—Special services will be held all next week at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15. Matinée.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Cycle Show—2:00 to 11:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Hogan's Alley—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Fool of Fortune—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Il Trovatore—8:00. Matinée—Carmen—2:00.
MURRAY HILL—Trilby—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00. Matinée.
STAR—Cuba's Vow—8:15. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 9.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1897.

THE QUESTION OF NOMINATIONS.

There seems to be a general agreement that one great difficulty, if not the chief one, in getting a satisfactory class of men elected to public office lies in the manner of making nominations. Where party issues are involved, or where there is a party division in presenting candidates, whether party issues are involved or not, one set of "regular candidates" is generally sure of being elected. If one set is substantially as good or substantially as bad as the other, it becomes a question of the preponderance of party votes, and the quality of officers chosen to places of public trust depends not upon the election, but upon the nominations. Practically it depends upon those taking part in the primaries of the political organizations.

The question of regulating these primaries more effectively has no relation to the question of municipal government except on the theory that this is to continue to be a party matter. If we are to get a non-partisan administration, doubtless we shall have to elect independently nominated candidates to municipal offices, and it is a question of making it easier to have independent nominations made and to get the names of the candidates placed upon the official ballot. The amendments made to the election law last year were in the direction of making this more difficult and of giving an advantage to party nominations and "straight tickets."

But the regulation of primaries is an important matter, nevertheless, for it is in their control that bossism finds the source of its power. The regulation thus far provided for by law has proved to be of very little value, and two bills for its amendment have been introduced in the Senate at Albany, one by Mr. PAVEY of this city and the other by Mr. BRUSH of Brooklyn.

The Pavey bill provides for a designation on the regular registry books, where a yearly personal registration is required, of the party affiliation of such voters as choose to have this recorded. All who do have it recorded thereby secure the right to vote at the primaries of the party with which they declare themselves to be affiliated, and the lists of those entitled to vote at the primaries of each party for a year after the general election for which this registration was made would be made up from the regular registry books. This is intended to make secure the right to vote at some party primary, but it is open to serious objections. A large proportion of citizens would decline to put their party preferences on record for any such purpose, and in so far as it was done it might tend to interfere with the secrecy of the ballot at regular elections.

The principal change made in the law by the Brush bill is one giving any citizen the right to become a member of his political organization at any meeting of the same, upon the recommendation of two members, "by signing a statement that he is a citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age; that he resides in the town, ward, or district, as the case may be; that he is in sympathy with the objects and purposes of such organization, and that he does not belong to a political organization of any other party."

The object of these two bills is to secure to legal voters the right to join a party organization or to vote at the primaries of a party, if they see fit, but we do not understand that the trouble has been the exclusion of citizens from party organizations, or from their primary meetings so much as a disinclination on the part of citizens to join the organizations and to attend the meetings. Can this be counteracted by any amount of legal provision? Party organization is necessarily a voluntary matter, and its management is in the hands of those who choose to take the time and trouble to attend to it. There is no way of supplying the place of zeal and activity, and these are very apt to be incited by the hope of personal reward or gain of some kind.

Some years ago the question of a regular public preliminary election for the designation of candidates of all parties was agitated, but little has been heard of it of late, while the attempt to establish legal regulation of the primary elections of party organizations has produced little or no improvement in candidates.

So far as municipal affairs are concerned, the best hope of reform lies in providing a ready means of independent nomination and encouraging the practice of independent voting.

FOR MAYOR, RICHARD CROKER.

The only known facts in regard to Mr. RICHARD CROKER and the Tammany nomination for Mayor are these: The matter has been discussed by Mr. SHEEHAN with the Tammany sub-leaders, and a "Committee of Taxpayers" has called on Mr. SHEEHAN and proposed the nomination. Mr. CROKER'S feelings in regard to the subject are a matter for inference only, but his reputation as a shrewd politician has been too easily and too cheaply earned if he entertains any such notion. Quite apart from the effect on the voters of Mr. CROKER'S personal career and reputation, his political course makes it impossible that he should be elected Mayor of Greater New York, or even of the present New York, and this for two reasons. The first is that he could not possibly draw votes from the Republicans, from the anti-Tammany Democrats, or from the independent citizens. His nomination would, on the contrary, tend to consolidate all these elements of opposition and leave him in a ridiculous minority with his Tammany support. The second is that he could not get united Tammany support.

These propositions are so simple and plain that it would seem unnecessary to discuss them. But Mr. CROKER is a very interesting and striking figure, if not an agreeable one, in American politics. He is, moreover, a conspicuous representative of a class that exists all over the Union and has members in nearly every State. So long as he keeps up such a connection with politics as causes a movement like SHEEHAN'S, he is well worth considering. He is the typical "boss," and the last thing a boss can safely do is to go before the people. Mr. CROKER had a strong and tight hold on his party, but he got it and kept it by the way he divided up personal and political advantages. What gratitude he aroused was chiefly a lively sense of favors to be conferred. What fidelity he won was largely due to his ability to reward and to punish. The basis of his power was essentially the selfishness of those with whom and through whom he worked. He has made no secret of that. He has said over and again that politics with him was a "business." One peculiarity of the business was that there were not profits enough to go around; another was that when the emergency arose, competition had to be suppressed.

Mr. CROKER has bitter opposition in Tammany to-day. He is without the means to placate or repress it. It would deprive him of full Tammany support. Since even complete support from Tammany would not elect him, it is absurd to suppose that he would take the nomination. If he needed precedents to guide him, there are two that are conclusive. One is that of Mr. HILL, who took the nomination of his party for Governor. The other is that of Mr. PLATT, who refused the nomination of his party.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

It is well for the committee of the Board of Aldermen to inquire into matters relating to the production and distribution of gas and other means of lighting or heating in cities, with reference to the question of municipal control of that business. Before the question is decided, we need to know what is the legitimate value or cost of the appliances to be acquired, what is the actual cost of making and distributing gas or electric light, as the case may be, and what are the abuses and injuries, or the advantages and benefits, of leaving this business in the hands of private corporations. An investigation which furnished the knowledge necessary to a settlement of the question might lead to the conclusion that the city ought to provide its own lighting facilities or it might result in some plan of public control and supervision short of ownership that would on the whole be better.

This is not altogether a question of what is theoretically best or what has worked well elsewhere, but of what is best for us under existing conditions. If everything based upon theory or experience elsewhere should be favorable to municipal ownership, it would not follow of necessity that we should take it up at once. Experience in this country has been on a moderate scale or not altogether successful, and conditions in foreign cities are different from those prevailing here.

The whole question is mixed up with that of municipal administration generally. A number of English and Scottish cities own their gas and electric light works, and it has proved to be a decided economic advantage to the people and to the municipalities, but in those cities the question of municipal government on a non-partisan or non-political basis has been practically settled. The governing power is in the hands of a Municipal Council composed of some of the ablest and best citizens, elected without any reference to national politics, and the civil service systems are complete and stable. There is no suspicion of inefficiency, dishonesty, or extravagance in management.

We are in quite a different stage of advancement in the matter of municipal government, and control of city affairs is still liable to be the object of party contention and the result of party triumph. It is to be hoped that we are working out of this stage of semi-barbarism into one of higher civilization, but the result is not yet assured. Just now we have the problem on our hands of consolidating the Greater New York into one municipality and establishing a system of government over it, and the process of solving this problem is not in a very promising stage at the present moment. While it is well to get all the illumination we can on the light question, we had better settle our little matter of city government before we talk too seriously of municipal ownership of gas works and railroads. Its advisability will depend upon the kind of government we are going to have.

THE RIGHT TO THE STREETS.

There is no sense in the criticism of the police for keeping the streets clear in the neighborhood of the hotel at which the Martin ball was given. It was their duty to do it, and they did it in the way required by the circumstances.

In the first place, there was a very considerable number of people directly interested in the ball who had a right to such safe and convenient use of the streets as would not interfere with equally legitimate rights of others. Then there had been a good deal of excitement worked up about the occasion, some of it from silly, some of it from wicked, motives. Threatening letters had been addressed to the host and hostess. There is a large number of "cranks" always in the city who are liable to make a demonstration at such a time. It was the duty of the police so to guard the approaches of the hotel as to secure all concerned from any risks of this sort.

Finally, no one on the public streets in the vicinity of the Waldorf at midnight is seriously interfered with by being obliged to go one block north or south to pass from Fifth Avenue to Broadway, while the great body of persons in that vicinity were unquestionably drawn there by motives that could be baffled without serious harm. It is just as well to look at a matter of this sort with common sense and, if possible, with good nature.

AN OBJECTIONABLE SCHEME.

A bill was introduced early in the session of the Legislature to create a "Board of Gas, Electric Light, and Water Commissioners." The complaints about the exactions of gas companies were the excuse for it, and the desire to make some new offices and furnish the incumbents with salaries and "expenses" was the probable reason for it. This was a little bold at a time when the Governor was urging economy and the Controller was showing how offices and expenses had been increasing in recent years.

Since certain politicians and the slighted railroad men have been showing their resentment at the Governor's choice of Railroad Commissioners to fill vacancies—a choice determined wholly by political bargaining—this scheme has taken a new shape. It is now proposed to add two members to the Railroad Commission and extend its jurisdiction over gas, electric light, and water companies.

This scheme is objectionable for several reasons. To begin with, the Railroad Commission has power enough now, and the manner of its exercise has already begun to be dubious, especially in the matter of giving consent to the construction of new railroad lines or the extension of old ones. It is now proposed to make its consent necessary to construct any new system of gas or electric lighting in a town or city in competition with existing ones.

The most important consideration is that street lighting and the furnishing of light in cities and villages is a purely local concern. There are no gas or electric lights in rural regions, and the "plant" of one town does not supply another town or the intermediate spaces. Especially in cities is the supplying of light a strictly local matter. Now, whatever jurisdiction or supervision is exercised over corporations having franchises for the use of streets to supply gas or electric light should be in the hands of local authorities, and not a State commission. This process of absorbing administrative and supervisory functions from cities to the State has gone altogether too far.

Furthermore, this project for placing gas companies under the supervision of the Railroad Commission has every appearance of being a counter-move to head off legislation compelling a reduction in the price of gas and to stave off investigations and smother efforts to protect the public from private monopoly.

YACHTING AND STEAM YACHTING.

It is of course without any intention of belittling so excellent a citizen as Mr. PIERPONT MORGAN that we take occasion to deprecate the election of another steam yachtsman to the Presidency of the New York Yacht Club. But the truth is that yachting and steam yachting have very little to do with each other. A yacht is properly a vessel propelled by wind, and a yachtsman one who is able and accustomed to manage, as well as able to own, such a vessel. A steam yacht, on the other hand, is apt to be a floating hotel, which makes her time like a liner, whatever the weather may be, and with the management of which the owner has no more necessarily to do than if he had chartered her from some company engaged in the foreign or coastwise trade.

The steam yachtsmen some years ago exhibited a just sense of the fitness of things and of their own proper place in the scene of creation by "flocking by themselves." They had their own club, and they even organized what they called races, that is to say, promenades over measured miles or between fixed points on the water. These contests gave violent exercise to the stokers and shed lustre or the reverse on the engine builders, but they had no more to do with yacht racing than taking the limited express for Chicago has to do with horsemanship.

It is a painful, though authentic, fact that the New York Yacht Club has of late years exhibited an increasing disposition to put steam yachtsmen on the same footing with yachtsmen, and has even several times elected a steam yachtsman to be its Commodore. The temptation to this course is obvious and considerable. The owner of a steamship can be depended upon to keep schedule time on the water as well as on land when he makes an appointment. He can, if he chooses, carry judges and committees about in much more comfort than would otherwise be accessible to them, and his vessel gives him facilities for entertaining on behalf of the club that would be quite out of reach of the owner of a real yacht never so hospitably disposed. A steam yacht is a much more trustworthy conveyance than a real yacht. Even a yacht race can be much more comfortably observed from a vesel that is kept on an even keel, and in which the terms "weather" and "lee" lose their nautical significance, than from a yacht. The chief difficulty with it, from the point of view of a yacht club, is that it is not a yacht. The usefulness of such an organization for the promotion of yachting would be best conserved by bestowing its honors upon yachtsmen. It may be that we are doing an injustice to the new Commodore in assuming that he has never taken a pull at the main sheet, and that on a real yacht, when the necessity arose for reefing, he would be a passenger. But the broad principle remains that yachting is one thing and steam yachting another.

Senator TURPIE'S defense of the arbitration treaty in the Senate has been able and intelligent. Mr. MORGAN seemed to think he had scored a point against the Indiana Senator by contrasting his present course with his belligerent attitude on the Cuban question, but Mr. TURPIE cannot be expected to stay wrong because he was wrong a little while ago, or to be equally wrong on all points. That is a standard for Mr. MORGAN only.

The report that Mr. MORTON has declined to be a candidate for the English mission against Mr. DEPEW is quite in harmony with the disposition of the ex-Governor and with the relations between the two men. Whatever may have been the strength or weakness of Mr. MORTON as a public man, he has never been guilty of seeking appointive posts of even the highest character. He might well regard the mission at London as a suitable recognition of his standing in the party and in the Nation, but he would not allow his own wishes to stand in the way of the gratification of those of Mr. DEPEW.

The bill introduced in the Senate of Wisconsin to establish the merit system in that State is drawn substantially on the lines of the civil service law of this State and of the United States. It is careful and complete and has the hearty support of representative men throughout the State. It is directly opposed in spirit and purpose to the legislation urged in New York by the machine.

The purpose of an amendment to the law prohibiting the public appearance of children under sixteen seems to be to give more latitude than is given by the existing law to youthful public performers. In fact, the present law is all right. It throws the burden of proving that there is nothing objectionable about the proposed employment of children upon those who wish so to employ them, and this is as it should be. Whoever proposes to make use in this way of a child should be compelled to show affirmatively to the satisfaction of a disinterested person that there is nothing in the exhibition or its attendant circumstances that is calculated to do harm to the child. Such cases are exceptional. But if the guardian of the child can make out to the satisfaction of the Mayor of a city or of the President of a village that his is one of the exceptional cases in which the child is not likely to take harm, the exhibition is allowed to proceed. We can see no reason why the law should be changed. There may be a pretext in the special activity which has been displayed by the societies for the care of children in some cases in which it appeared quite evident beforehand that there was no cruelty in the matter, and that a precociously gifted child was simply exercising his gift to his own satisfaction and enjoyment as well as to those of the public. There is, of course, a temptation to such societies to advertise their own activity in cases that attract general attention. But their occasional yielding to this temptation does no harm, since the decision is not in their hands, but in those of a public officer.

The spectacle now presented by Greece is probably without any precedent since the balance of power came to be recognized as a factor in European politics. The chastisement of Turkey, which every great power was afraid to undertake singly or in any combination less than the whole, seems to have been actually attempted single-handed by one of the smallest powers in Europe. It seems inconceivable, as we have said, before, that Greece should have taken up this attitude without assurances that she would be sustained in it. Not that she is afraid of Turkey, although even this contest looks very unequal, the Turkish Army being, on paper, about seven times as strong as the Greek, and the Turkish Navy showing an even greater preponderance. But no power can fight Turkey without a permit, so to speak, and it seems very unlikely that Greece should have proceeded to extremities without the assent of the whole "European concert." In this case what is surprising is that it is not officially given out, instead of being left to be inferred, that the action of Greece is taken with the assent of the powers.

"It is poor pay for what I did to rush the nomination of Mr. PAYN as Superintendent of Insurance through the committee," whined J. IRVING BURNS of Westchester when he was induced to move for a withdrawal of his Commissioner of Jurors bill from the Governor by a strong intimation that otherwise it would be vetoed. This "throws a flood of light" upon the motives and methods of our trusted servants at Albany. Mr. BURNS is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Insurance, and he rushed the nomination of PAYN through the committee, and other Republican Senators voted for its confirmation, to "make themselves solid" with the Governor and have their bills approved. The Governor was expected virtually to surrender his right, or, rather, his duty, to veto bills which they were anxious to have become laws, however much he might disapprove of them. To a certain extent in securing the confirmation of such an appointment the Governor bound himself to regard, in matters of legislation, the wishes of Senators whose votes he secured. This kind of bargaining and mutual obligation degrades the character of appointments to office and of legislation alike, though in this case the Governor failed to fulfill the expectation he had raised.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—London Truth says that just before Christmas a London bookseller received an order from a lady for some Christmas stories as presents for her servants, leaving the selection to the bookseller. He sent up certain books published by the Religious Tract Society. The lady returned them on the ground that they were unsuitable for servants, because they had gilt edges. This is such a human sort of a story that its credibility is hardly affected by the lurking suspicion one may have as to whether the incident, as recorded, ever took place. If it didn't, it might have, and that is sufficient as regards all the purposes the telling of this story could ever serve. It is permissible, however, to regret that the books did not reach the intended recipients. It would have been more or less instructive to know what grounds the servants would have found for criticising the gifts. Possibly they would not have noticed at all that the tracts were gilt edged, and still have found an excuse for returning them. Humility and docility are not nowadays the chief characteristics of servants, even in England.

—Beginning with conditional conjunction for which the inhabitants of this city cannot be too grateful, a writer for one of the London weeklies says: "If the Americans were to be judged by New York 'society,' a more corrupt and contemptible crew never played their pranks before high heaven. In the main, New York society seems to be composed of very rich men, who are desirous of parodying the worst features of the exclusives in European capitals. They compete with each other in contests of ostentation, and the man who can spend the most money at an entertainment is deemed for the nonce to be the leader. The New York jeunesse dorée is not satisfied with aping European society in its vulgarest aspects. It seems anxious to throw back to the orgies that disgraced Rome under the rule of the vilest of its Emperors." It's a pity Mr. CECIL RHODES has copyrighted the phrase "unctuous rectitude." As it would savor of plagiarism to use the words in characterizing this genial outburst, one must content himself with wondering whether the Londoner is talking about the Ball or the Dinner, and with warning him that he has filled with delight, not humiliation, the originators of the latter function.

—Any one who, since a year or two after 1882, when ALPHONSE BERTILLON reduced to a system the exact and scientific measurement of human beings, has denied or attempted to belittle the value of that system simply proved his inability or disinclination to keep up with the march of progress, and revealed an ignorance of what the world was doing which deserved to be called amusing, disgraceful, or criminal, according to his position in the body politic. Whenever, since that date, officials intrusted with the detection and bringing to punishment of lawbreakers have failed to recognize in modern anthropometry an absolutely necessary aid in the accomplishment of their work, or have endeavored to prevent its adoption, those officials have classed themselves with Dogberry and given indubitable evidence of a natural and almost irremediable incompetence to serve the public, probably in any way, certainly in this particular one. For the Bertillon system, like the multiplication table or Tammany Hall, is one of the things about which difference of opinion, properly so called, is impossible. An adult, man or woman, whose characteristic measurements have once been set down can thereafter never avoid identification by possessors of the record, no matter how many years may pass or how many mutilations he or she may suffer. The "Rogues' Gallery" did good service in its day, just as stone axes and wooden plows did in theirs, but the day is past. It is easy to live down a photograph, but length of bone does not change. And everybody who has given the subject intelligent attention knows all this. Therefore in the controversy now disturbing the upper strata of our police circles the anachronistic officers who find themselves left out in the cold will receive ridicule instead of sympathy from the few people too good-natured not to denounce them as too slow for this rapidly moving age.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-Senator EDMUNDS has informed The Philadelphia Ledger that the explanation of President CLEVELAND'S failure to attend Vice President HENDRICKS'S funeral, originally printed in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat and summarized yesterday in this column, was substantially correst. He denied, however, that he had urged or favored the present law of Presidential succession. As to that he thinks the Senate and House, through their presiding officers, should govern until the Executive office can be formally filled. Again, he says, that it is his belief that the non-existence of a President pro tem. of the Senate at the time referred to was due not to any deliberate intention or purpose of Vice President HENDRICKS, but purely and solely to inadvertence or thoughtlessness upon the part of all those concerned. Had President CLEVELAND then become incapacitated, leaving both the Presidential and Vice Presidential offices vacant, with neither a President of the Senate nor a Speaker of the House existent, the ex-Senator thinks it is not improbable that the Senate would have met at Washington—without warrant of law—upon the invitation of some of the resident members, and voted—again without authority of law, but by virtue of there being no governing law, and the necessity of the moment—that it should administer the Government until means could be devised for formally re-establishing the Executive power.

—It is not easy to see any clear traces of insanity in the remarkable "Memo" left behind him by Capt. MCGIFFIN. The man doubtless regarded death from a standpoint quite different from that of people who have not faced it so often as he, or approached it so closely. He therefore contemplated suicide with entire composure, and he probably saw nothing uncourageous in making his last words a vehicle for expressing the common courtesies of life, and in tinging them with a humor which, while slightly ironical, betrayed no bitterness and no discontent with the result of a game which he had decided it was not worth while to play to the end. MCGIFFIN was not a man of this age, but a survival of the time when fighting was done for the sheer love of excitement, with booty and pay as pleasing incidents, and wounds or death as the unpleasant ones. There is no other explanation of his entering the Chinese service, or of the reckless courage he displayed in that hopeless encounter off the Corean coast. It is noticeable that he says "au revoir," not "good-bye," though to draw from this fact any inferences as to his beliefs would be somewhat rash. The calmness of his mind, as well as its nature, at once soldierly and considerate, is sufficiently indicated by the first sentence in his note—"Look alive, that the bed is not set on fire by my shot." Extremely human, too, is the satisfaction he took in disappointing the expectations of his doctors. MOLIERE, of whom, in certain ways, MCGIFFIN was a contemporary, would have thoroughly enjoyed the reference to "a hegira not anticipated by the learned staff."

—EDWARD HARRIGAN, who was once extremely well known in this city, and who is not yet by any means forgotten, has been moved to write to The Philadelphia North American a long letter, in which he complains that though "there are probably more competent actors and actresses out of employment in this country at the present time than ever before, yet an inferior person from abroad can come to America, command an enormous salary, and go back home with a barrel of money and a snicker in the sleeve." Then he asks, "Why should this be?" a question to which the simplest, as well as the truest, answer would be, "It isn't." Mr. HARRIGAN instances the Helds and the Yohes and the Fullers, who prove something quite different from his proposition, and then, after lamenting the misfortunes in England of JOSEPH JEFFERSON, RICHARD MANSFIELD, NAT GOODWIN, WILLIAM H. CRANE, JULIA MARLOWE, "and a score of others whom I might mention, and who represent all that is characteristic of the American drama," he proceeds to make this statement, which is considerably more curious than accurate: "Yet HENRY IRVING, BEERBOHM TREE, JOHN HARE, E. S. WILLARD, the KENDALS, OLGA NETHERSOLE, SARAH BERNHARDT, DUSE, COQUELIN, MOUNET SULLY, all come to America, receive enormous guarantees to protect them against any possible failure, and because they are not American they appeal to what I can only term American snobbishness." The only comment this charge needs is the suggestion that most actors would be benefited by the passage of a law making it a misdemeanor for them to write letters to newspapers.

CURRENT NOTES.

The State of Arkansas claims to be first in the South in the production of small fruits and apples, first in the Union in quantity of uncut timber, second in the Union in coal, and second in the number of acres required to produce a standard bale of cotton, Louisiana being first, but only slightly in the lead.

* * *

W. H. Darnell, a fifteen-year-old boy residing in Hardin, Marshall County, Ky., proudly writes to a newspaper: "I am fifteen years of age and weigh 180 pounds, and I am 6 feet 6 inches high with my shoes off."

* * *

An Idaho Republican paper says that Henry Heitfeld, the new Populist United States Senator from that State, is a magnificent specimen of physical development, being 6 feet or over in height, and weighing about 220 pounds. He was born in Missouri, and the only political office he has ever held is State Senator for two terms.

* * *

A delegate to the recent brickmakers' convention in Buffalo excited most of the others to violent protestations to the contrary by asserting that a genuine fireproof brick is as yet "an unknown quantity." He was urged to modify his assertion, and said that he had only expressed his personal opinion, and the convention was not bound by it in any way.

* * *

The Aldermen of the City of Cambridge are to have a portrait of the late Gov. William E. Russell hung in their room in the City Hall as an incentive to patriotic deeds.

* * *

California proposes to appropriate $10,000 to secure a State exhibit in the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, and the State Board of Trade is to have charge of the use of it.

ANOTHER THANATOPSIS.

From The Rochester Times.

John Howard Bryant, an only surviving brother of William Cullen Bryant, aged about ninety years, resides in Princeton, Ill. He is unknown to fame, but not for want of native ability which, judging from the following freshly written gem, might have made him as illustrious as his brother. The lines are entitled, "Close to Ninety," and were evoked by the action of a Bellefontaine, Ohio, Bryant literary society in making him on honorary member:

Here now I stand, upon life's outer verge,
Close at my feet an ocean wide and deep,
Dark, sullen, silent, and without a surge,
Where earth's past myriads lie in dreamless sleep.
'Tis here I stand without a thrill of fear,
In loneliness allied to the sublime;
The broken links of love that bound me here,
Lie shattered on this treacherous shoal of time.
But still I cling to friends who yet remain,
Cling to the glorious scenes that round me lie,
Striving to stay the haste of years in vain
As swifter yet the winged moments fly.
Idly, I seek the future to explore,
I partly know what is, but naught that is before.

—JOHN HOWARD BRYANT.

January, 1897.

MASSENET'S "LE CID" SUNG

This Was the First Performance of the Opera Ever Given in New York.

SPAIN'S WAR HERO IN MUSIC.

A Production at the Metropolitan Opera House Last Night Filled with Pictorial Splendor—The Music Pretentious, but Not Inspired.

"Le Cid," a grand opera in four acts and ten tableaus, the book by Messrs. Adolphe D'Ennery, Leon Gallet, and Edouard Blau, and the music by M. Jules Massenet, was performed for the first time in New York last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. This city cannot claim the honor of the first performance in the United States, because the work has already been heard in New Orleans. Nevertheless, the production here of an opera by the distinguished composer of "Esclarmonde," "Werther," and "Manon," rises to the dignity of an event, especially in an opera season which has brought forth no other novelty. It is not at all remarkable that operatic composers should have seized upon the spectacular and dramatic material of the history of El Seid, the Signor, the Cid Campeador, the grand hero of Spanish romance. As far back as 1636 a tragedy on this subject gained for one of the French Immortals the title of "Le Grand Corneille," and many operas now dead even to the musical historian have been written on the story of the Cid and his bride, Chimene.

Roderigue Diaz de Bivar was born at Burgos in 1030, and died in 1099. He made his fame by daring deeds in the reigns of Ferdinand, Sancho II., and Alphonso VI., of Leon and Castille. In the war between Sancho II. and his brother, Alphonso VI., he espoused the cause of the former, and on the assassination of Sancho was compelled to quit the Court in disgrace. He assembled his vassals, marched against the Moors, and so distinguished himself that Alphonso was glad to recall him. Guilhem de Cantro, as well as Corneille, wrote a fine tragedy about him. Ross Neil wrote an English play called "The Cid," and Sanchez in 1775 wrote a poem of 1,128 stanzas called "Poema del Cid Campeador." All that is known of his history was collected by Southey in his "Chronicle of the Cid," (1808.) Operas on the story were written by Sacchini, (Rome, 1762;) Piccini, (Naples, 1763;) Paisello, (Florence, 1776;) Farinelli, (1797;) Luigi Savj, (Parma, 1834;) Neeb, (Franfurt, 1857;) Peter Cornelius, (Weimar, 1865;) Charles Wagner, (Darmstadt, 1821;) Handel, (Florence, 1708;) Sapienza, (Naples, 1823;) Aiblinger, (Munich, 1821;) Salleri, (Paris, 1788, not performed;) Orlandi, (1815;) Generali, (Milan, 1817;) Litolff, (Paris, 1850, not performed;) Emil Meyer, (Linz, 1848,) and Willy Böhme, (Dessau, 1887.)

Massenet's "Le Cid" was produced at the Grand Opera, Paris, Dec. 1, 1885. Three members of last night's cast appeared in the same rôles at the original performance—M. Jean de Reszke as Rodrigue, M. Edouard de Reszke as Don Diegue, and M. Plançon as Le Comte de Gormas. The presence of these artists in the Metropolitan Opera House company doubtless led to the production of the work in this city, for the operatic public, chary as it is of committing itself to the support of a new opera, is always ready to applaud its beloved tenor in a new part. To be sure, it is a step backward for M. de Reszke to forsake the subtle intellectuality and masterful emotion of his recent tragic rôles to pose as a grand chevalier, flourish a sword, and declaim heroics to the clangor of many trumpets; but a novelty is a novelty, and if we cannot have Wagner, we may as well content ourselves with the work of him whom a French critic facetiously dubbed Mlle. Wagner.

The librettists of "Le Cid" have followed the story of Corneille's tragedy and have made conventional historical opera on lines that have long been familiar to the French stage and which were clearly enough drawn in such works as Spontini's "Ferdinand Cortez" and Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine." Neither Corneille nor De Castro followed history in his treatment of the story of Chimene, and the character as set forth in the opera produced last night is wholly imaginary, and not at all consistent. The emotional foundation of "Le Cid" rests on the proposition that a woman's love will conquer her aversion for the man who kills her father. Chimene, to be sure, is in love with Rodrigue before he slays the Count Gormas, and it is possible that in such circumstances she might find it impossible to overcome her passion. Yet it seems as if the librettists could have provided her with some more subtle and convincing reason for her surrender than the simple fact that the Cid had won great victories and obeyed the familiar request of Amneris to Radames: "Ritorna vincitor."

Perhaps we are too exacting in these days and ought to be contented with a book which provides so many brilliant and alluring pictures, which fills the stage with the "pride, the pomp, and glorious circumstance of war" with two ballets, many flags, several horses, and more trumpets than even Wagner dared to dream of. For trumpets to right of us, trumpets to left of us, trumpets in front of us volley and thunder, till one longs for the peal of an army bugle blowing the benison of silence with "Cease firing." But there is an abundance of the sweet companionship of the harp, which always had a penchant for traveling in company with trumpets or trombones ever since the days of Coriolanus; for Shakespeare tells us:

> The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries, and fifes
> Make the sun dance.

Massenet's music in "Le Cid" is of imposing front, but it is absolutely superficial, and will not bear analysis. It is full of the insistent vigor of rich sonority and grandiose rhythms, but it never speaks the word of true passion, nor does it ever proclaim the presence of genuine inspiration. It is built on the recognized French model, which is a good one. The French have always aimed at breadth and fluency, and have sought earnestly after dramatic expression. A strong love of elegance in style and an aversion to everything abrupt or harsh have been the most serious obstacles in the way of their attainment of deep dramatic power. With Massenet an exaggerated desire for the purely sensuous in music is coupled with a grave lack of profundity. In "Le Cid" he is constantly struggling for heroic utterance, but his efforts to be powerful culminate in mere sound and fury. He never once rises to the heroic proportions of his subject, and in the places where his finest opportunities appear he is little better than commonplace. There is a delicate, effeminate poetry in many passages of "Le Cid," but the music never peals with power. There is an abundance of orchestral color, for Massenet's scoring is substantial in texture, though at times overwrought. In "Le Cid," as has already been intimated, the brasses are worked like packhorses in the desperate struggle for pompous style, but one gets simply an expression of intolerable clangor. Comparison is not criticism, but there is more true martial spirit in the "Ora e per sempre addio sante memorie" of Verdi's Othello than in the whole score of "Le Cid."

Without doubt the best music in the opera is the ballet, which is full of vivacity, sparkle, and character. It is familiar in our concerts, and yet long usage does not prevent it from glowing as a real gem in its setting of pretentious platitudes. It would hardly be profitable to examine the score in detail, yet it is necessary to note some passages in the opera. Chimene's "Ne l'aimez pas, madame," in the first act, and her ensuing duet with the Infanta, are graceful and pleasing. The scene before the cathedral begins most ambitiously with bells, organ, and chanting monks, but degenerates into puny feebleness in the episode of Rodrigue's oath to the King. Rodrigue's "O, noble lame étincelante," with its harp-accented rhythm and its fanfares of brass, is effective in a theatrical way, and the rest of the music of the first act is simply tiresome.

Rodrigue's "Percé jusqu'au fond du coeur" owes most of its success to M. de Reszke, and Chimene's "Mort, mort" is conventional. The Infanta's "Plus de tormens" is dainty and melodious, and the ensemble at the close of the second act is made strictly according to the Meyerbeer pattern, which was originally devised with a cunning hand and a keen perception of the shallower fancies of the public. The duet for Chimene and Rodrigue in the third act is melodious and pretty in the composer's "Werther" style, but Chimene's "Mourir! L'ennemi qui t'attend" is made

of commonplace recitative and cheap aria. The best thing in the camp scene is the ballet, and the miraculous vision of St. James of Compostello is a weariness to the flesh. In the last act there are flags and trumpets, and the rest is silence.

The production of "Le Cid" was highly creditable to the managers of the opera house. There were several new and handsome scenes, and the pageantry of the opera was brilliant. The stage pictures were full of color, and the reproductions of Moorish architecture were bright and handsome. The ballet was excellently arranged and prettily danced, and for it the ballet master deserves hearty praise. The orchestra played well, and Signor Mancinelli did his duty by the composer with judgment and enthusiasm.

The performance was the strength of the work. It may be said without any reservation that without such a setting and such interpreters as those of last night the opera would be a deadly piece of weariness. Even at best, M. Jean de Reszke was more or less of an appendage to a handsomely costumed ballet, and the heartiest applause of the evening was evoked by some of the dancing. The famous tenor had little to do save stand in picturesque attitudes and declaim music upon which his voice bestowed unmerited favor. He had not a single opportunity to sing as he can sing or to act as he can act, and not all his art could save Rodrigue from being a mere operatic figurehead. His brother was more fortunate, for in Don Diegue he found a role which afforded him some opportunities for the display of his noble voice and his finished style. The audience, in the early part of the evening at any rate, preferred M. Edouard de Reszke to M. Jean, and with reason. M. Plançon was admirable as the Comte de Gormas while he lasted, but he was killed off pretty early in the evening. M. Lassalle, who sang the comparatively unimportant part of the King to oblige the management, dignified it with his fine presence and his knowledge of operatic art. M. Jacques Bars was sufficient unto the evils of the Moorish messenger and the miraculous vision of the blessed St. James of Compostello.

Mme. Litvinne was vigorous and earnest as Chimene, but at best the part is not one which can command the sympathy of an audience, and the artist was far from being wholly to blame for her lack of success. Mlle. Clementine de Vere was a very meek and gentle Infanta, but "Plus des tourments"—partly because of its own pretty melody, and partly because of her excellent singing of it—received some of the heartiest applause of the evening. A few more rehearsals would not have injured the performance, in which the chorus and supernumeraries betrayed a good deal of unfamiliarity with their stage business. But no serious fault should be found on this account, for in general the work was excellently put on the stage. The audience was a large one, but it did not find many opportunities for bursts of enthusiasm, and most of its applause was in the nature of tribute to the personal popularity of the singers.

COMIC OPERA FOLKS COMBINE.

Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson De Angelis Form a Union.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 12.—A scheme to effect a joint star comic opera combination to include Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Della Fox, and Jefferson De Angelis was consummated in this city yesterday, when Miss Fox affixed her signature to the contracts.

Miss Russell and Mr. De Angelis consented to the arrangements a few days ago, and up to yesterday afternoon negotiations were going on to bring Miss Fox into the combination. It is the intention to produce a new opera at the Casino, in New York, about April 1.

George W. Lederer, the manager, is at the head of the new enterprise.

The new opera in which the combined stars are to appear at the Casino is entitled "The Nuptial Day." The libretto is by Stanislaus Stange and the score by Julian Edwards.

Mr. George W. Lederer stated last night that the report telegraphed from Detroit was true.

A GIFT TO MAURICE GRAU.

A Presentation on the Opera House Stage Last Evening.

An ebony La Marquese chest, containing 864 pieces of silverware of all descriptions, was presented to Maurice Grau last night, after the performance of "Le Cid," at the Metropolitan Opera House, in honor of his twenty-fifth anniversary as an operatic and theatrical manager.

On the lid of the chest was a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Souvenir offert M. Maurice Grau par les artistes et le personnel du Metropolitan Opera House, du New York, ainsi que par ses amis en temoignage de leur estime et de leur amitié."

The presentation speech was made by Stage Manager Parry, on behalf of the Directors and members of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the employes of the house, all of whom had contributed toward the purchase of the present. Mr. Grau responded in a modest speech, in which he expressed his thanks to all who had so kindly remembered him, and also to the Directors who by their generosity had made grand opera a possibility in New York.

It was originally intended to offer the testimonial in the presence of the company and personnel only, but at the conclusion of the performance, the audience, knowing that something extraordinary was about to take place, kept up a deafening applause and finally forced Mr. Grau to accept the gift in public.

In connection with the silver service there were handed to Mr. Grau a set of resolutions from the office staff of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, and a check for $1,000 from the Metropolitan Opera House and Real Estate Company.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A series of four musicales will be given at the Waldorf during the Lenten season by Messrs. Ruben and Andrewson, the following dates: March 9, 16, 30, and April 6.

—A benefit will be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre on Sunday, Feb. 21, to Arthur C. Moreland, an aged actor, who has been blind for some years. An attractive programme has been arranged for the occasion.

—"Change Alley," the new London Criterion play, written by L. N. Parker and Murray Carson to succeed their "Rosemary," tells a story of the south sea bubble. Change Alley was the hatching place of wildcat schemes.

—"My Friend from India" was produced at the Garrick Theatre, London, last Saturday, under the title of "His Royal Highness," the piece having been entirely rewritten by Huntly McCarthy. Actors in the cast who are known here are Aubrey Boucicault, Paul Arthur, Fred Kaye, and Sybil Carlisle.

—Mme. Melba cabled to Jean de Reszke from France yesterday that she expected to return to America in time for the Chicago season, and for the supplemental season here. She also expressed her deep sorrow over the death of M. Castelmary, and requested that a floral tribute be placed on the casket in her name.

—Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber will appear in "Romeo and Juliet" at Wallack's Theatre this afternoon and evening, for the last times. A daintier, prettier, or more sympathetic performance could not be wished. Monday they will appear as Mary, the Highland Maid, and Blind Angus in "For Bonnie Prince Charlie."

—The severe snowstorm that prevailed yesterday prevented many people from attending the special holiday matinées which had been announced at many of the theatres. Koster & Bial's, Hammerstein's, and the Bijou did not give any afternoon performances. At night the theatres and music halls were well attended, the Empire and Bijou especially so.

"The Enchantress," produced at the Avenue Theatre, London, last night, with Forbes Robertson as Lord Nelson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Lady Hamilton, turned out to be, according to a cable dispatch, a succession of rather pretty and interesting scenes rather than a coherent, well-rounded play. The incidents cover many years, from the time of Emma Hart's marriage with Sir William Hamilton, to the discomfiture of Greville, to the death of Nelson. There is said to be no chance for much acting.

—A report was published yesterday to the effect that Miss Marie Halton had become dissatisfied, and would leave the variety stage. This was emphatically denied by both Miss Halton and Mr. McConnell. Miss Halton stated that she was as much satisfied with variety as she was with more serious rôles, but had never contemplated forsaking entirely either the opera or comedy stage for vaudeville. She will appear at Koster & Bial's during the month of March.

ST. PAUL AT SOUTHAMPTON

The American Liner Reaches Her Dock After the Worst Voyage Her Captain Has Known.

THE TRAVE GETS INTO PORT.

For Five Days Northeast Gales Were Encountered, and Then Fogs Prevented Observations and Interfered with Speed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 12.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, from New York Feb. 3, concerning the non-arrival of which at this port there was a great deal of anxiety, passed Hurst Castle at 8:35 o'clock this evening, and reached her dock about two hours later.

Capt. Jamison said that for the first five days out the weather was the severest he had ever known. Throughout the five days there was a succession of terrific northeast gales, accompanied by a very heavy sea.

During the last thirty-six hours there was an extremely dense fog. It was impossible to take an observation, and the steamer was, therefore, navigated by dead reckoning.

The St. Paul arrived in the Channel at 6 o'clock last night, and was fogbound until late this afternoon. She was compelled to run at half speed for almost the entire passage. Her best daily run was 453 miles, and her worst 270. She behaved in a splendid manner throughout, and did not sustain any damage. She probably will sail on her return to New York Sunday.

The North German Lloyd steamer Trave, Capt. Thalenhorst, from New York Feb. 3, arrived here at midnight. She reports a tempestuous voyage, and much delay by fog, which accounts for the extreme length of her voyage.

NICARAGUAN LABOR TROUBLES.

Working People Reduced to a State of Practical Slavery.

PANAMA, Feb. 3.—Nicaraguan advices are to the effect that a terrible state of affairs prevails there in the labor market. The system of selling labor has resulted in reducing very large numbers of men, women, and children to a state of practical slavery.

Owners of coffee estates recently held a meeting with the object of influencing the Government of Nicaragua to establish in Cuba a labor establishment to induce Cuban laborers to migrate to Nicaragua.

Men and women are endeavoring by every possible means, except an armed revolution, to escape from the sale of their labor, authorized by the Constitution of Nicaragua and enforced as vigorously as possible by military power until the money for goods advanced to them thereon and heavy fines for delinquency have been paid in full by labor at low rates.

SUICIDE OF A COUNT.

Brother of an Austrian Diplomat Shoots Himself at Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—Count von Wolkenstein Trostburg, brother of the Austrian Ambassador to France, committed suicide in this city last evening by shooting himself with a revolver.

HUGE CHILEAN CUSTOM FRAUDS.

The Government Defrauded of Ten Million Dollars Annually.

PANAMA, Feb. 3.—The Panama Star and Herald says extensive smuggling has been discovered in the different Custom Houses of Chile, by which the Government was defrauded of $10,000,000 yearly.

Even with such gigantic frauds in the way, the Government had a surplus over its year's returns.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

COLON, Feb. 12.—Ex-President Jorge Montt of Chile, who arrived here a few days ago from Europe en route to his home, has changed his plans, and sailed to-day for Jamaica.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Four hundred and forty-nine sheep and one horse were saved from the British steamer Angloman, which was wrecked on the Skerries on Feb. 10 while on a voyage from Boston for Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Daily News will to-morrow say that many diplomats besides Lord Salisbury and the members of his Cabinet will attend the coming banquet by the Lord Mayor of London in honor of Ambassador Bayard.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The missing crew—twenty in number—of the British steamer Cyanus, from Bilbao for Glasgow, which on Feb. 10, was reported lost off Ushant, has arrived safely at Audierne, in Finistere, France. All of the crew are now accounted for.

REAPPORTIONMENT IN INDIANA

The Democrats Will Test the New Law in the Courts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—The adoption in caucus by the Republican majority in the Legislature of a bill reapportioning the State for legislative purposes insures the enactment of the bill into law, and makes it certain that the Democrats will carry the constitutionality of the measure into the courts for adjudication.

The first objection urged against it is that the large excesses over the unit of representation are all found in the Democratic districts, and that the cases in which the number of votes falls under the unit are nearly all in the Republican districts, thus giving to the Democratic districts a deficient representation and to the Republican districts an excess of representation.

The total vote in eight districts aggregates 88,023, while in another eight districts the total vote aggregates 113,053, the excess being enough to elect two Senators.

In making the districts for members of the House the same discriminations appear. Switzerland and Ohio Counties, with a vote of 4,116, receive one Representative, while the counties of Dubois and Pike, which have a vote of 9,439, get but one, although the vote in Pike County alone is as large as in both Switzerland and Ohio. The bill also groups four counties together in two instances, while no other apportionment has grouped more than three.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The Hanna-Foraker Fight Kept Out of the Proceedings.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 12.—For a time to-day it seemed as if the Foraker-Hanna quarrel would break out in the meeting of the State League of Republican Clubs. The factionists early were disputatious and active in seeking an advantage.

Some followers of Hanna wanted to secure an indorsement of his Senatorial candidacy, and this the Foraker-Bushnell people were determined to prevent.

There was much quarreling in the committee meetings, but very little in the convention.

Mr. Hanna's entrance to the hall was the signal for a great demonstration. All the Hanna people were on their feet in an instant, cheering and calling his name.

President Leach came to the rescue, and announced that Gov. Bushnell was also present, and this gave the Foraker people a chance to shout. Gov. Bushnell and Mr. Hanna made brief speeches.

To the surprise of the outsiders, every officer was elected by acclamation, all differences having been settled in a secret caucus of the candidates. The result was: President—John J. Sullivan of Warren; Secretary—Charles Case of Columbus; Treasurer—John L. Means of Steubenville.

The following Delegates-at-Large to the National Convention at Detroit next July were selected: Charles B. Griffin, Toledo; John R. Binon, Columbus; Col. William E. Bundy, Cincinnati; C. H. Shanafelt, Kenton; Charles L. Reynolds, Zanesville.

A BARONESS WANTS DIVORCE.

Cincinnati Woman Who Married Baron Von Horn in 1894.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Baroness Von Horn entered suit to-day for absolute divorce and restoration of her maiden name.

Baron Walter Von Horn came to Cincinnati several years ago as a representative of a publishing house. The genuineness of his title and family pretensions were established, and he was admitted to society. He was young, handsome, stylish, polished, and spent money lavishly. In 1894 he met Miss Rose Weiler, aged twenty, daughter of George C. Weiler, and the handsomest woman in Cincinnati. It was a case of love at first sight, and the wedding in October of that year was the swellest event of the social season.

The Baron took his bride to Boston to live. He soon ran deeply in debt, and had to return to Cincinnati. The Weiler home was opened to him, and the Baron became the representative of the Gebbie Publishing Company of Philadelphia.

His father-in-law footed all his bills until last July. Von Horn then went to Chicago. He has not been heard from since. Service will be by publication, and it is not known whether Von Horn will contest suit or not. The Baroness became the society editress of a daily paper here, but resigned recently to prepare for her divorce proceedings. The ground is non-support. It is said no sensational charges will be made.

WHIST FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Two Thousand Dollars Realized by a Boston Tournament.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—In spite of a regular blizzard Merchants' Hall this afternoon and evening was crowded with 4,000 people, who went to play whist in behalf of the city's unemployed.

There were more than 1,000 tables occupied by the players, nearly all of whom were ladies in bright costumes.

The receipts, after deducting expenses, were $2,000.

SUICIDE OF A MINISTER.

He Was Led to the Act by the Illness of His Wife.

ELBERTON, Go., Feb. 12.—The Rev. Simpson White, an aged clergyman, committed suicide early this morning by cutting his throat. Mr. White, who had reached his eightieth year, was recently married to a young wife. She was taken ill and went home to her mother for attention. Mr. White absented himself from his ministerial duties in order to be by her side.

For some reason he left the house of his mother-in-law yesterday evening, returning to his home, seemingly in great distress. This morning at an early hour the servants were alarmed by noises in his room, and, going in, found him in the agonies of death.

Mr. Simpson began his ministerial career over sixty years ago, and was well connected throughout this section of the country. He declared his belief that his wife was about to die, and he did not care to live alone, and could not think of marrying again if she died.

ROCKEFELLER ENDS A SUIT.

He Compromises with the Merritt Family in Minnesota.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 12.—The case of Alfred Merritt vs. J. D. Rockefeller, growing out of the consolidation of the iron interests on the Mesaba Range, which finally got into Rockefeller's control, is reported to have been settled for $500,000 in cash, paid to Merritt.

It is understood here that all the members of the Merritt family who had claims against Rockefeller have joined in the settlement. The total claims would aggregate $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

In the Alfred Merritt case, a verdict for $940,000 was secured in June, 1893, but a new trial was ordered. J. L. Washburn, who was associated in the case, is said to have effected the settlement.

Dinner of the Crockery Trade.

The Crockery Board of Trade, including 200 men interested in pottery, cut glass, and china, with guests from all parts of the country and Europe, held its eighth annual dinner at Delmonico's last night. Robert Slimmon, President of the Crockery Board of Trade, presided. The principal guests were Harry L. Jenness of Detroit, Frederick W. Hinrichs of Brooklyn, B. W. Morrill of East Orange, William Burgess, Frank P. Abbot of Paris, Thomas Furnival of London, W. R. Eliot of Connecticut, J. W. Brooks of Chicago, John S. Chandler of Baltimore, A. J. Meakin of England, John Sawyer of Portland, Me.; S. P. Stratton of Boston, L. S. Hinman of Philadelphia, William A. French of Boston, Vice President of the Board M. Kirchberger, and Isidor Straus. The souvenirs were two-handled cups of finest china, with saucers to match, inscribed, "Keramos, father of potters, to the modern patron of his art, greeting," and were accompanied by a souvenir card, with a quaint printed inscription.

Toasts were spoken to by William Burgess on "The Infant," referring to the pottery industry; Bishop Potter, who claimed kinship with the trade by virtue of his name; Benjamin Morrill on "The Crockery Trade as Seen by an Outsider"; Henry L. Jenness on "Good Fellowship in Business"; Frederick W. Hinrichs, and Frank P. Abbott, with songs by Victor Baillaird.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Joel Ellis Fisher of 34 West Seventy-sixth Street gave a dinner Thursday evening in honor of Miss Julia Langdon, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. C. J. Langdon, of Elmira, N. Y.

—Mrs. William Frederick King, 17 East Sixty-third Street, and Mrs. George B. Loring, 31 East Sixty-third Street, have gone for a few weeks' stay at Jekyl Island Club, Brunswick, Ga., and other Southern points.

—A dinner and cotillion to Miss Daisy Post were given by Miss Post's aunt, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, at Sherry's last night. The large ballroom was decorated with palms and other plants. There were five tables, decorated with blooming flowers.

—The exhibition of paintings at the Union League Club was opened to members of the club and the ladies who were their guests yesterday morning. In spite of the storm, about fifty ladies visited the galleries. The value of the seventy-one pictures shown is said to be more than $218,000.

—The Sin-Som Club attended the performance of "Secret Service" at the Garrick Theatre last evening, the entire membership being present. The chaperone was Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones. After the performance the club was entertained at supper at the residence of Archie A. Quarrier, Madison Avenue.

—Edwin Star Belknap gave an invitation recital to a large number of his friends in the studio of Mr. J. Charles Orter, 10 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday afternoon. Miss Owens and Miss Goodhall received the guests. The entertainment consisted of folk music and folk tales, both put in form for use at modern concerts. In giving the programme Mr. Belknap was assisted by Mme. Olga Burgtorf, Miss Grace Gregory, and Harvey Worthington Loomis.

COMING EVENTS.

—The Southern Society will have its eleventh annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy on the night of Washington's Birthday.

—The annual luncheon of the Vassar College Alumnae will be held at the Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue, at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver an illustrated and historical lecture on "London, the Metropolis of the World," Wednesday afternoon in Chickering Hall.

—"David Garrick" will be presented by Alfred Young and a company of amateur players at Carnegie Lyceum to-night for the benefit of the Cottage Sanitarium, Saranac Lake, under the patronage of a large number of women well known in society.

A KANSAN FEARS CIVIL WAR.

Representative Calderhead Says the Incorporation of the International Bank Would Cause an Uprising.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The sentiments of a speech made by Representative Calderhead (Rep., Kan.) in the Committee on Banking and Currency a few days ago have just been made public, and have caused something of a sensation. The speech was made during consideration of Mr. Hitt's bill incorporating the International American Bank, among the incorporators of which were included Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburg, and Philip D. Armour of Chicago. The bill provides for an international bank, with a capital stock of $5,000,000, and the incorporators are authorized to establish branch banks in other countries if they desire.

Chairman Walker had the bill referred to a sub-committee, which reported it favorably. On hearing this report, it was debated. Mr. Calderhead questioned the political wisdom of reporting such a bill to the House. He took the position that it would be a big blunder which might seriously menace the peace and welfare of the country. During his speech, he referred in a somewhat sensational way to the popular discontent which was manifested in some of the Western States in the late campaign.

"The whole country, and particularly the western portion of it," he said, "is in a condition of unrest. The debtors, the unemployed, and the people of small means believe they are injured in some way by the power of aggregated wealth, or, 'the money power,' as they describe it. So widespread is the belief that the people in a large area of this country need only a desperate and courageous leader to give us an insurrection.

"I speak nothing but the truth when I say that a political storm is likely to result if Congress incorporates this private bank with a capital of $5,000,000. The plea that it is done for the benefit of international commerce will not satisfy that mob, for it is a mob which needs only a commanding general to lead it. If the leader should happen to have the military instinct it would mean civil war.

"I know the temper of these people and attribute their alleged grievances partly to their own distress and partly to their envy of the rich. I do not share their feelings, but I know the conditions which exist. They believe that laws are made only to benefit the wealthy. Of course they are mistaken in this opinion, but we should do nothing to encourage such a belief. I have seen and felt the unrest which prevails, and I think I am only doing my duty in giving warning of it now and here."

DEATH OF AN INFIDEL.

Last Words of Joseph Coveney of Michigan Were "Die As I Lived."

NILES, Mich., Feb. 12.—Joseph Coveney, one of the most noted infidels in the United States, and a disciple of Thomas Paine and Robert G. Ingersoll, died yesterday at his home, near Buchanan.

On his deathbed Coveney was implored by his son and daughter to renounce his belief and ask for forgiveness of God.

He replied in a dying whisper, and his last words on earth were: "Die as I lived—I disbelieve in God, the Bible, and the Christian religion."

Coveney was ninety-two years old. Twenty years ago he had erected in the cemetery in Buchanan a handsome monument, costing $3,000. On this monument he had inscribed some of the most sacrilegious statements ever uttered by mankind. The cemetery board fought against the monument being placed in the cemetery, but they were powerless.

The monument was defaced by stones being thrown at it, and it is now stained with tobacco juice, and its beauty is sadly marred.

Coveney, just before his death, had his house filled with beautiful paintings of Satan, and in contrast were hideous pictures of the Lord. He was a Free-thinker and hated God and the Bible. He characterized preachers as hypocrites.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Cambria National Bank of Johnstown, Penn., capital $100,000, was to-day authorized to begin business.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The battleships Texas and Maine have been selected to represent the navy at New Orleans during Mardi Gras week.

CORRY, Penn., Feb. 12.—R. M. Livermore, brother of R. F. Livermore, the leading dry goods merchant here, committed suicide this afternoon.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The State Board of Charities has approved the incorporation of St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, to be located at Brooklyn.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Edwin Aler, a widely known musician and composer of this city, committed suicide last night by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. He was thirty-two years old.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The second motion for a new trial for Thomas M. Bram, convicted murderer of Capt. Nash of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, was denied by Judges Webb and Colt in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Linn Boyd Porter, the novelist, known as "Albert Ross," a resident of Cambridge, has succumbed to an attack of nervous prostration and melancholia, and is at present at a sanitarium in Arlington.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 12.—The general conference of the Seventh Day Adventists of the world is to begin at College View, near Lincoln, Feb. 19. The Bible Institute, which precedes the conference, opened Wednesday.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 12.—Owing to a quarrel with his wife, George Scott, aged twenty-three years, residing at Masonville, committed suicide last evening. He used a shotgun. He had been married only a few months.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 12.—The Executive Committee of the Clerks' Benevolent and Protective Association has decided that the association's next national convention in July shall be held in this city. Birmingham's rival was Toledo, Ohio.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—The legislative Committee on Education has decided to report in favor of granting a pension of $1,200 per year to Dr. Henry Barnard, the veteran educator of this city, who is in his eighty-eighth year.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Cardinal Gibbons has received official advices from Rome confirming the report of the appointment of the Rev. J. J. Monaghan of St. Patrick's Church, Charleston, S. C., to be Bishop of the See of Wilmington, Del.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 12.—The steamer Corona, from Charleston, S. C., bound to Bremen, was towed in here yesterday by the steamer Knight Commander, from Norfolk for Liverpool. The Corona's propeller shaft was broken last Saturday.

LAMBERTVILE, N. J., Feb. 12.—The Rev. Jonas N. Price of Quakertown has been missing since Jan. 7. He left Quakertown, Jan. 7 for Philadelphia. He had with him between $2,000 and $3,000 in cash. In Philadelphia he cashed a check for $300. Nothing has been heard of him since. He is fifty-six years old.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12.—The Rev. W. H. McDougal of Claremont, San Bernardino County, has procured, by contributions, a carload of oranges, which he has shipped to New York to be sold at auction for the benefit of the unfortunates in Armenia. The railroads will convey the fruit to New York free of charge.

DURANGO, Mexico, Feb. 12.—Robbers Wednesday made off with a burro train loaded with $39,000 worth of silver bullion. The burros were driven off, and no trace can be found of them and their precious burden. The silver was being sent from Sombrerete to San Felipe on the railroad for shipment to market. It was the product of the Julie Mine.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—These transfers on the European squadron are ordered to take place when the Detroit, now on her way home from China, shall reach the Mediterranean: Lieut. C. W. Bartlett, from the Cincinnati to the Minneapolis; Lieuts. J. B. Murdock and H. P. Jones, from the Minneapolis to the Detroit, and Lieut. S. W. B. Diehl, from the Detroit to the Cincinnati.

THE STEEL RAIL FIGHT.

Illinois Steel Company and Minnesota Iron Company Join Forces to Fight the Rockefeller-Carnegie People.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Allied with the Minnesota Iron Company, the Illinois Steel Company stands squarely defiant of the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination. The smashing of the steel-rail pool, with its reduction in prices, has precipitated this duel of corporations. By this alliance a monopoly in steel rails, it is said, is rendered impossible.

The Minesota Iron Company is believed to have in workable condition more iron mines than the Rockefeller Company possesses. The advantage in transportation facilities, popularly conceded to the Standard Oil man, it is contended is not so great as to embarrass the competing combination. The Minnesota Steamship Company is controlled and practically owned by the Minnesota Iron Company. Its fleet of ore barges numbers fourteen, some of recent construction and as large as any on the lakes.

The Minnesota Company was the largest supplier of the Illinois Steel Company last year. The two corporations, it is said, have become intimately associated. In the present attack of forces hostile to both the alliance of the two companies is counted as certain by local steel manufacturers.

"The Rockefeller mines," said a local steel agent to-day, "have in sight, I should say, about 100,000,000 tons of ore. The Minnesota Company can beat that by 50,000,000. Either one can supply fully as much as can be purchased, so that a reduction in price is certain."

Although charging that its Eastern competitors were offering rails on the Chicago market at $17, the Illinois Steel Company to-day maintained its eighteen-dollar rate, to which it was forced the day before.

At the Carnegie offices it was said that prices for the Chicago market were not definitely fixed, but were based on the rate of $17 at Pittsburg.

Contradictory charges are still made as to the responsibility for the first cut, but a growing impression is that the Illinois Steel Company itself forestalled the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination in this movement.

Second Vice President William P. Palmer of the Illinois Steel Company said: "We have sold rails to-day at $18 a ton. We understand some of the Eastern mills have offered them in this market at $17."

An obstacle that may shortly confront the steel manufacturers and prevent the filling of the large orders expected results from the attitude of the workingmen, whose wages this reduction in prices affects. Talk of a strike is heard among members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

It is expected that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association will soon be called to meet in Pittsburg to consider the radical alteration of conditions since the sliding scale was agreed on.

"RAILROAD INSURANCE" IN OHIO

Opinion as to the Agricultural Company of Watertown, N. Y.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Attorney General Lonnett has rendered an opinion upon two clauses of a proposed insurance policy or contract submitted by H. U. Stephens, Secretary of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., relative to the meaning of the term "railroad insurance."

Superintendent of Insurance Matthews asked for the opinion, having in mind proposed insurance of property of the Columbus Central Railway of this city.

The Attorney General holds that the term "railroad insurance" does not include the case submitted. He states in conclusion, in reference to the 80 per cent. insurance clause:

"I do not see how your department can ratify a contract or harmonize such clause with the 1896 statute, and would hold that the full co-insurance clause and 80 per cent. co-insurance clause submitted are each contrary to the statute."

Delegate to the Sanitary Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Passed Assistant Surgeon H. D. Geddings of the Marine Hospital Service has been detailed by the President as delegate to the International Sanitary Conference, which meets in Venice this month, called particularly with reference to the existing plague in India, and to advise and agree upon measures for preventing its extension to Europe.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Kincaid.

The Rev. Dr. William Kincaid, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, in this city, died at his home, 483 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, of anaemia. He had been ill for several weeks.

Dr. Kincaid was born in England in 1841, and came to this country with his parents when he was six years old. He was graduated from Oberlin College in 1861, and from the Theological Seminary in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1867. His first pastorate was at Rushville, N. J., where he remained for three years. He was then called to Leavenworth, Kan., where he held his pastorate for six years. Failing health compelled Dr. Kincaid to leave the West, and from Leavenworth he went to Spencerport, N. Y., and lived there for two years. He subsequently took charge of a church in Oswego, N. Y., and after being there one year was elected District Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He held that office for three days only, when he was elected Corresponding Secretary.

Dr. Kincaid made Brooklyn his home for three years. He leaves a widow, a son, and daughter. Mrs. Kincaid is one of the most active of the women interested in mission work, and she and her husband were widely known in that particular field. Funeral arrangements have not been decided upon.

Dr. Henry Hartshorne.

Information was yesterday received in Philadelphia of the death in Tokio, Japan, of Dr. Henry Hartshorne. He died on Wednesday at the age of seventy-three years. Six years ago Dr. Hartshorne went on a tour of Japan. He remained a couple of years and formed a liking for the country. Returning to the United States, he consented two years ago to return to labor in connection with the missions of the Society of Friends. Dr. Hartshorne, who was a brother of Vice President Charles H. Hartshorne of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was graduated from Haverford College in 1834, and took his degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania six years later. He was elected Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1853, and in 1859 was chosen as Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He became Professor of Hygiene in the latter institution in 1866, and in 1867 the Chair of Organic Science and Philosophy in Haverford College was tendered to him. He also held professorships in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Girard College, and Woman's Medical College, all of Philadelphia. Dr. Hartshorne was the first person to ascertain, by experiments on himself and others in 1848, the safety and effects of the internal use of chloroform. He was also the author of a number of medical works.

Philip Betz.

Philip Betz, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died at his home, 310 Monroe Street, Thursday evening. He was for a number of years Chaplain of Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., and subsequently was made Honorary Chaplain. Mr. Betz was born in Mannheim, Germany, in 1826, and learned the lithographing trade in his youth. When the German revolution of 1848 broke out, he became an active participant. He was arrested and sentenced to be shot. Before the sentence was carried out, he escaped to this country. As all of his property had been confiscated, he arrived here penniless.

When the civil war began, Mr. Betz joined the Forty-sixth New York Volunteers, and took part in a number of engagements. He was made a Lieutenant for distinguished services, and received honorable mention. He was a member of the New York Turn Verein, the Society of Patriots of 1848 and 1849, and of Koltes Post. Before his removal to Brooklyn, he was at one time a School Trustee of the Fourth Ward in this city. He leaves a widow and four children. The date of the funeral has not been announced.

John D. Jacobosky.

John D. Jocobosky died Thursday at his home, 9 West Eighty-fourth Street, at the age of seventy-one. He was born in Prussia and came to New York when five years old. For many years he was a manufacturer of harness, and owned cotton plantations and factories in Mississippi and Louisiana. He retired from business about eight years ago. Nearly fifty years ago he married Miss Frances Phillips of Vicksburg, who survives him.

Mr. Jacobosky was a graduate of Oxford College, Mississippi. For fifteen years he was Mayor of Summit, Miss., drawing no salary for his services. He leaves five children; Mrs. Lena Hilborn, Louis and Sidney and Josie and Annie Jacobosky. The funeral will be held to-morrow from his residence, and the burial will be in the family plot in Washington Cemetery. The Rev. Dr. Mendes will officiate.

Robert M. Moore.

Robert M. Moore, Past Grand Master of the Masonic Order in New Jersey, died yesterday at Elizabeth, aged fifty-seven. For many years he was associated with the firm of William Wood & Co. of Philadelphia, dealers in woolen goods, and was their New York representative. He was also Treasurer of the Benjamin Moore Company of Brooklyn. He had a lucrative position with the late A. T. Stewart, and was one of the beneficiaries of the Stewart will. Mr. Moore was born in Bathurst, Africa, his father being an officer in the English Army. The latter died just three weeks ago in Ireland, the day his son was taken sick. Mr. Moore had lived twenty-nine years in Elizabeth. A widow, four sons, and three daughters survive him.

Gustavus Tuckerman.

Gustavus Tuckerman, a retired merchant, died Thursday, after a short illness, at his home, 50 West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Tuckerman was seventy-two years old. He was for many years engaged in the East India business in Boston. He continued the business on coming to this city. Mr. Tuckerman was a member of All Souls' Unitarian Church, and joined the Century Club soon after making his home in New York. Three daughters and a son survive him. Funeral services will be held at the family home Monday. Interment will be at Mount Auburn.

George Southerland Bowman.

George Southerland Bowman, a resident of New Brighton, S. I., died at his home on Jersey Street, Thursday. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1810, and came to this country in 1843. For a time he lived at Warwick, R. I. He was the first President of the village of New Brighton, and continued to hold that office for many years. The funeral will be held to-day from St. Peter's Church, New Brigton. One daughter and three sons survive him.

Elias S. Beals.

The Hon. Elias S. Beals died at North Weymouth, Mass., Thursday, in his eighty-third year. Before the war destroyed his business he was a large manufacturer of boots and shoes for the Southern trade, and in 1849 he aided in establishing a jobbing boot and shoe house in New Orleans. Subsequently he was internal revenue assessor of the Second Massachusetts District under President Lincoln and special agent of the Revenue Service.

Obituary Notes.

—Ex-Judge A. P. Aldrich of Barnwell, S. C., aged eighty-three, died of heart failure while asleep at his residence at "The Oaks" yesterday afternoon.

Former Justice Samuel Osborn died in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, aged sixty-nine years. For many years Mr. Osborn was Justice of the Peace in the old Eighth Ward of Elizabeth, and was one of the oldest members of Washington Lodge of Free Masons.

—Miss Marie Sherbette, daughter of Mrs. Charles Sherbette, and governess for the children of Mrs. J. B. Tracy, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in her room at Hotel St. Marc. She was forty-five years old. Death was ascribed to heart disease. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the French Evangelical Church in West Sixteenth Street.

—James McCafferty, brother of ex-Alderman Robert McCafferty, fifty-four years old, died at his residence, 243 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. He was born in Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, and came here when a child. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and later of the Exempt Firemen's Association. For twenty years he was in the employ of the City Government, first in the office of the Commissioners of Accounts and then in the Department of Public Works. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The plainest face becomes pleasing when graced with beautiful hair, and PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM greatly excels in producing it.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Feb. 11, 1897, James H. Arnold, aged 67 years.

Funeral from his late residence, at Babylon, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.

CAULKINS.—Suddenly on Feb. 9, at 8:45 P. M., Miss Emma Caulkins, daughter of the late David Caulkins of Old Lyme, Conn.

Funeral service at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 10 A. M., Saturday. Friends are invited. Interment private.

COE.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 12, Mary E. Coe, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral at the residence of Mrs. David B. Coe, Monday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LHERBETTE.—Suddenly, on Feb. 12, 1897, Marie Lherbette, daughter of Mrs. Charles Lherbette, at Hotel St. Marc.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock on Sunday, Feb.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

JAMES W. NOYES,
96 Broadway,
(Successor to WM. C. NOYES,)
TRUST CO.'S STOCKS
(Specialties for 26 years.)
See my correct and reliable daily tables of quotations, &c., in most of the Wall Street publications.
ALSO,
Guaranteed R. R. and Telegraph Stocks
AND
MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 487 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and orders executed at the New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS $1,000,000
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Receives deposits of money on interest and acts as trustee for corporations and individuals on favorable terms.
THOMAS HILHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

Atlantic Mut. Insurance Scrip,
Local Investment Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Augustus Floyd,
32 PINE ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
80 BROADWAY.
New York, January 22d, 1897.

In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of Feb. 1st, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:

of £200 STERLING,
Nos. 85, 378, 391, 393, 493, 577, 601.

of £100 STERLING,
Nos. 42, 68, 275, 299, 313, 334, 358.

And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D. 1897, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

New York, February 8, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the undersigned pursuant to the Bondholders' Agreement dated March 20, 1895, will be held at No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Floor 4, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1897, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific Reorganization offering to the Consolidated 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in New 4 Per Cent. Bonds and 110 per cent. in Preferred Stock of the new corporation, in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in Preferred Stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new Preferred Stock heretofore offered to said Bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn.

Such meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

PETER F. MEYER Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY PETER F. MEYER & CO.,
TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1897,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

By order of
Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien, Esqrs., as Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank.

$6,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
$33,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
$9,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
398 shares East Side Fireproof Stable and Storage Co., $100 each.
200 shares Broadway Bank, $25 each.
83 shares Murray Hill Bank, $50 each.
10 Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of 6 per cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bond, New York & Perry Coal and Iron Co., coupon maturing April 1st, 1893, and subsequent coupons thereto attached.
30 shares German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.
20 shares Pyrogravure Wood Company, $100 per share.
10 shares New York Carbon Company, $100 per share.
6 shares Arizona Telegraph Company 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, 6 per cent., due Jan. 1, 1901, with coupons maturing July 1, '93, and subsequent coupons attached, $500 each.
30 shares Adirondack Timber Company, $50 per share.
Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of the Central Trust Co., representing $56,400 of 3d Mortgage Bonds of the Bavarian Star Brewing Co.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS & BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, Feb. 17,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank.
12 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
370 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
By order of Administrator.
16 shs. Mechanics' Nat. Bank.
For account of whom it may concern.
40 shs. Phenix Nat. Bank.
20 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank.
10 shs. Home Ins. Co.
100 shs. Gallatin Nat. Bank.
100 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
$2,000 Railroad Equip. Co. 6 p. c. Special Car Trust Loan Mtg. Bonds, December, 1898.
$37,000 Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1945.
50 shs. N. Y. Advertising Sign Co.
103 shs. Continental Nat. Bank.
$20,000 Ionia & Lansing R. R. 1st Mtg. Extd. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1899.
$100,000 Ohio Mining Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1901.
$50,000 Ohio Mining Co. 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, 1906.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 Wall St.,
New York, Feb. 13th, 1897.
At the annual election for Directors of this company, held at this office on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

AUGUSTUS COLSON,	GEORGE H. SMITH,
T. HENRY DEWEY,	GEO. H. SOUTHARD,
CHARLES A. HULL,	GEORGE A. STANTON,
WILLIAM E. LOWE,	ALBERT F. WELLS,
WM. R. McCULLOUGH,	W. EDWIN THORP,
SOLOMON MEAD,	WILLIAM I. KEELER,
PHILIP LA TOURETTE.	

For Inspectors of the next election:

IRVING FISH,	EDWARD E. HALL,
	ARTHUR H. GORSE.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Augustus Colson was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles A. Hull was unanimously re-elected Vice President for the ensuing year.
CHARLES A. HULL, Secretary.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 5th, 1897.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.
THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS WILL BE CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., AND REOPEN ON THURSDAY, MARCH 18TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 2, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1897, at 11 A. M.
Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 16 to 23, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company.
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 3d, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company as above on the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 6th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 18th instant.
S. K. STUART, Secretary.

FEB. 4, 1897.
The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad St., in the City of New York.
J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Though a legal holiday, Wall Street yesterday was far from deserted. Banking houses with international connections were open, and such firms and institutions as have business connections with States where as yet Lincoln's birthday is not an established holiday, had also to attend to business.

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Reports came from two open stock markets—London and Philadelphia. Both were without important features. The international disturbances abroad do not seem to have caused a spread of uneasiness in the foreign Exchanges, though yesterday's dispatches did not indicate that there is a disappearance of apprehensions which lately have been developing. American stocks at London cut a small figure and no changes of consequence were made.

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Philadelphia's stock market showed little life. Even Lehigh Valley, which has lately been making the Philadelphia market seem awake, was yesterday without any animation. Reports from financial circles in Philadelphia indicate that there is a contest imminent in Lehigh Valley affairs which may be more consequential than any of the fights they have, off and on, been threatening during the last half dozen years. This time in opposition to the company's management are ranged strong men who hitherto have been conspicuous among President Wilbur's champions.

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To-day's stock market in Wall Street is expected largely to depend upon what happens, or is expected to nappen, at Senator Lexow's trust inquest.

RECOVERY TAKES TIME.

President A. B. Hepburn of the Third National Bank of New York yesterday said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the business and financial situation:

"Since the election the majority of people have been disappointed at the failure of business to pick up, as was generally expected. We have had, since that time, no further depression in trade, but there has not been the revival which was confidently looked for. For that reason there is much discouragement in business circles throughout the country and considerable hopelessness is to be heard in Wall Street.

"In my opinion, there has been shown during the past month or two signs of a general broadening tendency in all lines of business, but results come slowly. I expect to see a somewhat better state of trade in the Spring. Even then the improvement may not be very great, but it will be enough to show that the tide has turned toward better times. It is hardly to be expected that we shall see any great betterment just yet. Recovery always takes time. It cannot come in a day.

"There are, I think, evidences of improving trade. But until the tariff matter is settled finally I do not expect to see this improvement assume any considerable proportions. When we shall have had the discussion and the new schedules are fixed, then people will know on what basis they can plan for the future and will go ahead with their enterprises. It is unreasonable to expect the business community to take on a new activity when there is an uncertainty regarding tariff rates hanging over them.

"The settlement of this tariff matter will probably come within the first few months following Mr. McKinley's inauguration. Between this time and that, however, I should not be surprised to see a number of failures among mercantile houses. There are at present a number of concerns who have just managed to survive the depression of the past few years, and who are now hanging on by a very uncertain hold, hoping to be in a position to take advantage of the improvement in business when it comes. It is quite probable that a number of these houses will go to the wall. Temporarily, of course, there will be a bad effect on sentiment, but failures of that kind, the shaking out of financially weak firms, is always a benefit to general trade. It removes from the field the people whose weak condition makes their continuance dangerous.

"I have not the slightest doubt about the general betterment that is coming. There is at present absolutely nothing serious in the outlook. What adverse factors there are are but temporary and insignificant. This country is too great in natural resources to continue on the down grade, particularly when we have conditions and influences such as those now existing.

"We are suffering still from a lack of confidence. The election of Mr. McKinley in a great measure restored to the business and financial communities the faith which was lacking. But there is still an inclination to be conservative. During the past few years people have become so used to having things go wrong that they are not disposed now to do anything before seeing some real evidences of the general improvement which has been promised. But there can be no reasonable doubt that we are on the road to prosperity. Existing conditions must have their influence. As a simple question of cause and effect we must have a general and substantial improvement throughout the country."

DUN'S TRADE ESTIMATES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES published yesterday the trade review which Bradstreet's will issue to-day, and herewith is the weekly review of R. G. Dun & Co., to be published this morning:

No other event of the week approaches in importance the disruption of the steel rail pool. In two days after it, a greater tonnage of rails was probably purchased than the entire production last year, reported as 800,000 tons, and instead of $28 in December, and $25 in January, $17 is now the price at which works East and West are seeking orders, the Carnegie Company even selling at $17, Chicago delivery. These sales will employ many thousand hands, with an important decrease in the cost of track laying or renewals to railroads. Even more important is the result that reconstruction of the billet pool will be impossible as long as the contest over rails continues, and the manufacture of structural forms, bars, rods, wire, nails, tin plates, and many other products has a chance to secure cheap material. In the near future, also, is the struggle between the two great companies producing Mesabi iron ore, one allied with the Illinois Steel and the other with the Carnegie Company, which is expected to bring about low prices for ore, and to push many mines to their utmost capacity. But in the war of rival interests, wages are already reduced by some large concerns.

Another event of influence is the purchase of 750,000 pieces of print cloths by M. C. T. Borden at 2.56 cents, which has already caused an advance to 2.69 cents, with a stronger tone for prints and other cotton goods. The moral influence of such a purchase, manifesting confidence in the future, is apt to be great. As the contract to shut down part time many mills producing print cloths is going into effect, the productive capacity and wages of operatives will be for a time reduced, but if a demand of traders to replenish stocks is started, the effect may be altogether beneficial. The woolen industry also meets an increased demand for low and medium goods, and a dozen more mills have started against three stopping for various reasons.

Boot and shoe works have been getting more orders, in some kinds of women's goods as many as they can profitably take; and while the demand for men's goods is still irregular, most jobbers deferring purchases as long as possible, shipments on past orders have been slightly larger than ever before in the first half of February. Prices have again advanced on several kinds, and the average of all about 1.1 per cent. for the week, making it 12 per cent. higher than Jan. 1, 1895. Leather has been advanced 2 cents for hemlock sole and one-half a cent for union, and the average of all qualities 1.1 per cent., making it 18.8 per cent. higher than Jan. 1, 1895. Hides have also been advanced at Chicago, with report that packers are making a corner, and the average is now 31 per cent. higher than Jan. 1, 1895. Except in steel rails, changes in iron products have been slight advances in Grey Forge, wire and cut nails. Competition reduces American tin plates to $3.20, against $3.90 for foreign; tin and copper are steady, but lead stronger at 3.27½ cents.

The volume of railway traffic is in tonnage larger than last year, and considerably larger than in 1893. Clearing House payments are 5.4 per cent. larger than last year, though still 30.8 per cent. smaller than in 1892, when speculation was remarkably active. The fact that speculation is now greatly restricted makes a material difference in all comparisons with this season in former years of prosperity.

Speculation in products has hardly been more active than of late, and prices generally tend downward. Wheat rose a cent to Tuesday, but has since declined 2.37 cents. Western receipts are increasing, but for two weeks have been only 3,191,395 bushels against 5,823,213 last year, while Atlantic exports, flour included, have been for the week about a quarter larger than last year, and for two weeks 3,855,096 bushels against 3,638,125 last year. About every week some new speculative guess by somebody impresses many traders more than the current records of actual movement. The cotton market has been depressed in like manner by Mr. Ellison's estimate that the American crop would prove 8,650,000 bales, but the quantity coming into sight has also surpassed previous guesses, and indicates a larger crop than most speculators estimate. The curtailment of consumption in the mills is not a guess, although some overestimate it, since probably not more than a fifth of the spindles will be stopped, a third of each week, for a quarter of the year. The price declined only an eighth for spot, but over a quarter for the May option.

The money market continues easy, with money accumulating here so rapidly, about $1,250,000 having come in from the interior, that the permitted retirement of $3,000,000 bank circulation for a month was reached in less than half of February, nearly all by New York banks. Rates are not materially changed, but commercial offerings are unusually light. The exports of merchandise from this port have been slightly smaller than last year for this year thus far, and for the latest week considerably smaller, while the imports were $3,000,000 smaller for the week, and for the year thus far $10,000,000 smaller, or about 16 per cent.

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Failures for the first week of February were in liabilities $4,431,128, against $4,079,680 last year, $2,900,890 in 1895, and $4,079,657 in 1894. Manufacturing were $2,771,852, against $2,372,253 last year, and trading were $1,640,546, against $1,626,427 last year. Failures for the past week have been 267 in the United States, against 321 last year, and 61 in Canada, against 67 last year.

THE YERKES KALEIDOSCOPE.

It is now officially announced, chronicles The Chicago Journal, that the $10,000,000 consolidated bond issue of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company has been placed with the Central Trust Company and J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., both of New York, and P. A. B. Widener and Mr. Elkins of Philadelphia. There are one or two other parties in the deal, but the gentlemen and the corporations named are the only ones that have been made public. In carrying these negotiations to a successful close Charles T. Yerkes has again demonstrated to the financial interests of Chicago and the stockholders in the corporations in which he is the ruling spirit that he is a bona fide street railway magnate and financier of the highest calibre. It is only a comparatively few days ago that the Street, or that portion of it that was bearish on stocks and desired to make money on the break-up of the combination, said that Yerkes was "at the end of his rope," that he was "financially busted," and that all the great properties with which he was connected "would be in the hands of a receiver before the year '97 was many days old." It was less than a month ago that the stock of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company was selling at 78 and the debentures—really promises to pay—were hawked by certain interests at 85 cents on the dollar. Call loans were called, and in one case at least the collateral was sold because, as stated at the time, "Yerkes was busted and couldn't pay up." Chicago bankers, with the lesson of the Moore failure fresh in their minds, were overcautious and, with few exceptions, declined to do anything in a financial way for this same Charles T. Yerkes.

The kaleidoscope has changed. Yerkes is on top, and the same people who called loans will be only too anxious to let him have a little money at about his own rate. In making this transaction, Mr. Yerkes has added to his friends the gentlemen who, having investigated the books and affairs of the West Chicago company and found them "not wanting," and a large following, which the parties in interest control. He has formed a formidable alliance with Eastern capital, and the raiders will give these stocks a wide berth hereafter.

This alliance was made necessary by the Moore Brothers' failure. During the few weeks preceding the suspension the West Chicago insiders were forced to support their stock against the raids of the bears. At that time C. T. Yerkes was abroad, and his subordinates placed heavy supporting orders in the market. The great failure struck the magnate with a load estimated at several millions, which he was forced to take on his own shoulders, and in addition he was compelled to finance the Union loop and the Northwestern "L" at the same time. That this task did not break him is due to his remarkable ability and his splendid nerve. When it seemed that there was no avenue of escape he conceived the plan of doing away with the first mortgage clause in the bond issue of the West Chicago Company by forming a new consolidated mortgage, which would provide for the retirement of the first mortgage bonds and consolidate the entire issue of bonds, except the tunnel 5s, in the one mortgage, and by a wise foresight the debentures provide for calling in on sixty days' notice after the 1st of December, 1896, so that the bonds issued may be called in at par and accrued interest, and in their place the 5 per cent. put out. This will turn over $6,000,000 cash for the purpose as specified, and give to the magnate a large amount of money to pay off loans secured with the unsold, but hypothecated, debenture bonds.

The full effect of all this is the statement that West Chicago stock, which sold at 79, sold to-day at 95 ex dividend of 1½ per cent., or equal to 96½, and North Chicago, which suffered in the embarrassment to 180 or thereabout, sold at 206@207. The debentures, which were hawked at 85, sold at 96½, and there were few offered at that price.

It would seem that the Eastern affiliation would also be responsible for the listing and the trading in these Chicago cable stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. Chicago holders of the securities need not lose any sleep over the fact that there is a probability that this will be done. The stocks will never be listed unless there is a syndicate formed to protect them from bear raids—in case the festive Wall Street bears get the notion into their heads that there is easy money in such a procedure. Business is done on a little different scale there than here, and the fact may impress short sellers with the idea that the game is a dangerous one to play or play at.

Another matter of importance is the fate that the payment of the Yerkes's loans will release a large amount of money now tied up in his loans, and this will be an addition to the already oversupply of funds in this city, and will be likely to make rates of discount lower. Chicago financiers are very well pleased to note that Yerkes has again placed himself squarely on his feet, and expect as a result a general improvement in the market. The resumption of the alliance between the Philadelphia crowd—Elkins and Widener—and C. T. Yerkes is also a good thing for all concerned.

CRIPPLE CREEK'S OUTLOOK.

W. P. Bonbright & Co. write as follows:

"An improvement, albeit a slight one, has been manifest in the local market. In the majority of stocks the slow downward movement which has been so persistent a feature for the past two months has been checked, and in the case of not a few the tide seems to have been turned in the opposite direction. This has been most pronounced in the case of Elkton, Work, Isabella, Pharmacist, and Gold King, while the upward movement of Ingham which has been in progress during the past three months has been accelerated.

"The most prominent exception has been Portland, which declined 6 points upon the making public of the company's annual report on Tuesday last. We think the first feelings of disappointment with which this report was received will be modified when it comes to be more closely examined and analyzed. While it leaves much to be desired in its presentment of the year's operations, both financially and in the development of the property, the failure to acquaint the stockholders with the report of the consulting engineer is a serious mistake, and the reason therefor, as given by one of the company's officials, is based upon an entire misapprehension of the duties of Directors to the stockholders, whose servants they are."

BOSTON SEES A BIG CHECK.

Another mammoth check came to light yesterday at the Clearing House of the Associated National Banks of Boston, this time bearing a face value of $2,500,000. Following so closely upon the $1,000,000 check drawn by the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, which was cleared Tuesday, this valuable slip of paper was the cause of no little excitement on the Street.

It was drawn by the house of Kidder, Peabody & Co. in the interest of the big bond syndicate which it heads, and which was recently awarded an allotment of $6,000,000 Massachusetts gold bonds, and was originally presented at the Union National Bank for payment, the check representing a portion of the principal and interest on the bonds. At the Clearing House in the adjustment of balances between banks, the check became the property of the Shawmut National Bank.

None of the officials of the big banking concerns through whose hands the check passed would talk about the matter, all giving as their reasons that the transaction was purely in the nature of private business. These heavy checks make their appearance at the Clearing House semi-occasionally, but to-day's $2,500,000 affair is believed to stand at the head of the list.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. have drawn some pretty large checks in the past, and there is one on record which amounted to a round $15,000,000. It was drawn at the time of the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in 1879 or 1880. This check was framed after it had done its duty, and now hangs in the offices of the great Pennsylvania system.

Up to date the State Treasurer has received about $4,000,000 on account of the recent $6,000,000 loan, about $2,000,000 of this amount coming from New York.

There is a very good demand for first-class gold bonds in that city, and the number of people who are putting a porton of their fortune into such gilt-edge securities is increasing.—Boston Globe.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

A Boston authority says: "The emphasized ease of the money market situation was shown anew this morning when money was borrowed on call by a prominent Boston banking house at 1½ per cent., the minimum rate quoted between banks in the Clearing House settlements.

"It would be waste of time to analyze conditions which permit such a rate—it has been done over and over again during the past three months, and apparently the end of this period of abnormal supply of unemployed capital is not yet in sight. In a general way it is known that an immense amount of bonds of the choicest class has been taken from the market, and supplies of these securities are all but exhausted, yet funds pile up in the banks; they do not seek employment in general industry, and the timidity toward railway shares continues as marked as ever.

"The New York investigation of trusts does not tend to stimulate confidence, coming on the heels of Western attacks on corporations, and in view of recent years of widespread disaster in railway enterprise and in trade it is not surprising that men with funds to invest continue to discriminate sharply pending the actual beginning of that new era of reconstruction of matters financial and mercantile for which all are yearning, but which is slow indeed in getting started. Once begun, the revival of the country's business and expansion of industry promise to keep on for years. Values are rearranged; expectations of dividend or interest yield are radically different from those of ten years since; the old business of 'promoting' railways and of manufacturing securities well-nigh is ended; new enterprises must present a clear title to favor by reason of genuine merit, and on this new basis the next era of investment activity will begin.

"The money is ready, conditions are not entirely unfavorable; a few remaining stumbling blocks removed and revival will be a fact. Unfortunately at present it is hardly more than the familiar theory of many long months. Once thoroughly unsettled and disorganized, it takes business a long time to work back to a normal basis. It is doing that now, feeling its way cautiously, so to speak."

THE LONDON MARKET.

The political complications that are now agitating European diplomatic circles seem to have effectually stopped speculation abroad. In the absence of any new developments yesterday all of the Continental markets were at a standstill, with prices sagging. The American list was inactive with the rest of the market in London.

As pointed out in this column yesterday, it is only reasonable to expect that, on account of the troubles abroad and the uncertainty as to how far the situation in Crete will embroil the various European powers, the foreign speculative markets will show nervousness and probably lower prices. Very naturally the decline abroad will in a measure affect American securities listed there. Houses in Wall Street having London connections are not for the moment expressing bullish views with regard to American stocks abroad.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Local interest, what there was of it—for trading was excessively dull—was centred in Lehigh Valley, which was sold down to 25½, its lowest price on record. Its consolidated 6s, for which 116½ was bid less than a week ago, brought 112, and Lehigh Valley Coal 5s only 95. There were some short sales in the stock, but the greater part of the transactions was liquidation, pure and simple, and was induced by further disquieting rumors from New York, including the report that Stephen Little, the accountant, was examining the company's books for some prominent interests.

There is no truth in the rumor. That an examination will be made is admitted, but it will be in accordance with the following paragraph in the last annual report: "The English system of annual examination of the company's accounts by public accountants is also under consideration by a committee of the Board of Directors."

The committee has reported favorably on the matter, and now has under consideration the selection of an accountant. The weakness in Lehigh Valley securities unsettled the general list, and fractional losses were sustained in most of the leading issues.

Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	25½	25⅝
Pennsylvania	52	52⅛
Reading, full paid	12¼	12⅜
Lehigh Navigation	39½	40¼
Reading G. M., 4 t. c.	80⅞	81½
R. Traction 4s	75	75¼
Western New York & Penn.	2⅜	2⅞
Met. Traction	106	107
Phila. Traction	71⅝	71¾
Baltimore Traction	17⅝	18
Union Traction	9½	9⅝
Pennsylvania Heat	14	14½
Pensylvania Heat pf.	27¼	27½
United Gas Imp.	72¾	72¾
Electric Storage	27½	28
Electric Storage pf.	30	31
Welsbach	42	44

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$133,667,278	
Gold bullion	49,967,481	
Total	$183,634,760	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,566,299	
Balance		$146,068,461
Standard silver dollars	$380,374,952	
Silver bullion	808,172	
Total	$381,183,124	
Net outstanding silver certificates	$360,222,543	
Balance		20,960,581
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,460,164	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	108,348,116	
Total	$117,808,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,808,280	
United States notes	$4,888,680	
Net outstanding currency certificates	73,550,000	
Balance		11,338,680
Treasury notes of 1890	33,653,978	
National bank notes	16,307,645	
Fractional silver coin	15,555,368	
Fractional currency	1,347	
Minor coin	1,217,422	
Deposits in National banks	16,923,563	
Bonds and interest paid	3,097,353	
Total	$86,756,678	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,913,192	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,977,274	
Disbursing officers' balances	28,809,258	
Post Office Department account	3,498,186	
Miscellaneous items	2,808,510	
Total	$49,006,481	
Balance		37,750,196
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$216,117,919

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$415,154	$5,709,345	$84,808,101
Internal revenue	467,466	5,112,271	93,865,853
Miscellaneous	387,084	929,680	14,902,120
Total	$1,209,706	$11,751,477	$193,576,075

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$227,000	$3,162,000	$61,602,958
War	385,000	1,275,000	32,619,620
Navy	116,000	977,000	21,654,068
Indians	4,000	288,000	7,578,396
Pensions	500,000	7,679,000	90,052,845
Interest	....	2,120,000	27,672,500
Total	$1,232,000	$15,501,000	$241,180,389
Excess of expenditures over receipts	22,293	3,749,522	47,604,313

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$6,000	$2,808,240	$8,541,337
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	17,362	563,357	5,401,287

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	National Bank Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$471,972,783	$87,104,576	$559,077,359
This fiscal y'r.	46,683,812	7,066,266	53,750,078
This month	265,250	134,727	429,977
This day	27,361	6,920	34,281

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $407,466; from customs, $415,154, and miscellaneous, $477,084.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $473,673.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Belcher	.26	.28
Best & Belcher	.72	.68
Challar	.94	.89
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.20	2.05
Crown Point	.28	.28
Gould & Curry	.47	.44
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.15
Mexican	.43	.41
Ophir	.94	.90
Potosi	.42	.47
Savage	.46	.44
Sierra Nevada	.39	.37
Union Consolidated	.38	.40
Utah	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.27	.29

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 12.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.05	.05¼
Anaconda	.64	.71½
Argentium	.38¾	.39¾
Blue Bell	.05¾	.06
Consolidated	.11¾	.12
Grouse	.07	.07
Elkton	1.39	1.39½
Gibson	.38	.40
Golden Fleece	.53	*.65
Isabella	.47¾	.48
Jefferson	.13	.14
Pharmacist	.12⅝	.13
Portland	1.10	1.10
Rosa	.10	.10
Union	.26	.26¼
Work	.08¼	.08½

*Asked.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Holders of Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage bonds are notified by the Reorganization Committee, Frederick D. Tappen, Chairman, that a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the committee will be held at 33 Wall Street, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M., to vote upon a proposition of the Union Pacific reorganization, offering to the consolidated 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company 50 per cent. in new 4 per cent. bonds and 110 per cent. in preferred stock of the new corporation in place of 80 per cent. in such bonds and 50 per cent. in preferred stock, and a provision for the defaulted interest in new preferred stock heretofore offered to the bondholders and accepted by them, such former offer being practically withdrawn. The meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the bondholders' agreement, and a determination in regard thereto by a majority in interest of those present or represented at the meeting will be binding.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

COTTON.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1896, to Feb. 12, 1897:

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The Manhattan Life

Insurance Co.,

66 Broadway,

HAS

MONEY TO LOAN

ON

BOND AND MORTG.

No expense for examining Title except disbursements.

FOR SALE.

Bet. 5th & Madison Aves.

and below 42d St.—A very handsome four-story house, 20.6 wide; well and substantially built and in fine order; one of the most attractive houses on the crown of Murray Hill.

Apply to

GEO. R. READ,

9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

AT A BARGAIN! LOTS ON HAWTHORNE and Academy Streets. Regulated, graded, &c. J. ROMAINE BROWN & CO., 59 West 33d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, NASSAU and CEDAR STREETS.

Offices in this 18-story building will be Ready for occupancy on or before APRIL 1ST.

The building is absolutely fire-proof, containing every modern convenience, including seven rapid-running elevators. Will be open (with light, heat, and elevator service) at all times. Every office directly lighted and ventilated.

For plans, rents, and further particulars

APPLY TO

GEO. R. READ, Agent,

9 Pine Street. (5409)

Montauk Building,

Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane.

New fire-proof building, with all modern conveniences. Large and small corner and inside offices to let. Immediate possession. Apply to

J. METCALFE THOMAS,

19 Liberty St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; private family only; Protestant; best city references. J. A., 821 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to go out washing or do any kind of housework. Mrs. Wright, 405 East 59th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEMAID.—By a competent housemaid. 49 East 76th St.; no cards.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman by week or permanent; waits on dinner parties. H., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Scientific method; to ladies and children only; also private lessons; terms moderate; certificate and highest testimonials. J. C., 821 6th Av.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more customers, home or out. Miss Calwell, care O'Donnell, 161 West 98th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent chef, soon to be disengaged, in a private family; fifteen years' references. H. A. M., 1,026 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young married man; thoroughly understands the business in all particulars; first-class references; city or country. Louis, 166 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young man; best reference. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By married man; thoroughly competent to take charge of gentleman's place; farm, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; best reference. W. F. R., 37 East 19th St.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—Frenchman would like work in private family as second or useful man; good references. J. Berney, care of Y. M. C. A., French Branch, 112 West 21st St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Lucrative employment is offered influential, energetic, successful lady or gentlemen canvassers for substantial members for the palatial American Family Hotel Club of Elberon, N. J. Address H. C., Box 157 Times Office.

WANTED—In a small private family, a smart young girl as laundress and chambermaid. Call, between 9 and 2 Saturday, 117 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A miller, a salesman, an engineer, and a teamster, who will take stock in a company being organized to operate a flour mill under lease; rent extremely low; modern full-roller mill, good repair; excellent location; daily capacity 100 bbls.; none but strictly first-class, up-to-date men wanted; best of references given and required; do not write unless you mean business. Address D. L. GEYER, Pomeroy, Ohio.

WANTED—A young man to make himself useful in a private family. Apply, between 11 and 1 o'clock, Saturday, 14 East 11th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York for the approval of the use of an underground current of electricity as a motive power upon the lines of railroad now constructed on the following streets, avenues, and highways in the City of New York:

1. Upon Eighth Avenue, between Harlem River and Hudson Street; upon McComb's Dam Road, between Harlem River and 149th Street; upon Hudson Street, between Eighth Avenue and Canal Street; upon Canal Street, between Hudson Street and Broadway; upon West Broadway, between Canal Street and Vesey Street, and upon Vesey Street, between West Broadway and Church Street, by the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

2. Upon Amsterdam Avenue, between 125th Street and 71st Street, and on the Boulevard, between 71st Street and 64th Street, by the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

3. Upon 59th Street, between 10th Avenue and First Avenue, and upon West Street, between Fulton Street and Cortland Street, by the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

4. Upon Sixth Avenue, between 59th Street and 8d Street; upon West Broadway, between Canal Street and Vesey Street, and upon Vesey Street, between West Broadway and Church Street, by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

5. Upon Church Street and Trinity Place and Battery Place by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a hearing will be had on the petitions made by the above-named petitioners before the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 19th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M.

(Signed) CHARLES R. DE FREEST, Secretary.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MADISON AV., 69.—Bachelor apartments; also single rooms; steam-heated; private baths; moderate prices; breakfast; references.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANCES S. VAN NOSTRAND and ANABEL G. VAN NOSTRAND by Michael H. Hirschberg, their guardian ad litem, plaintiffs, against SARAH M. MARVIN and others, defendants.

Pursuant to a judgment of this court, rendered herein on the 9th day of November, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, and a certified copy of which has been duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed for such purpose by said judgment, will expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 5th day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of the New York, the following described premises, being that part of the premises and real estate in said judgment described, situated in the City of New York, viz.:

All that certain lot of land and buildings thereon, situate in the First Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on the southerly side of William Street, and known as Number Twenty-three (23) William Street, beginning at the northerly corner of said lot on the westerly side of William Street, and running thence westerly along land late of John Oothout one hundred and forty-seven feet five inches to land now or late of Rufus L. Lord; then southerly along land of said Rufus L. Lord thirty-five feet three inches to land now or late of Anson Blake; thence easterly along land of the said A. Blake thirty-nine feet to land now or late of John R. Pitkin; thence northerly along the land of said John R. Pitkin ten feet and one inch; thence easterly along the land of said John R. Pitkin ninety-seven feet five inches to William Street; thence northerly along the westerly side of William Street twenty-three feet four inches to the place of beginning, be the same more or less, being the same land and premises which were conveyed to Caleb O. Halstead, now deceased, by a deed of conveyance executed by James P. Thomas, dated 24th of March, 1836.

Also all that certain strip of land twelve inches in width, adjoining the above-described premises on the southerly side, which was purchased off the northerly side of lot known and distinguished as Number Nineteen (19) William Street, and extending from the front to the rear of said lot as the same was conveyed to said Caleb O. Halstead by John R. Pitkin and wife by deed dated September 16, 1836, of which said lands said Halstead died seized, and devised the same by his last will, dated June 13th, 1856, to Lucinetta Kean, being the same premises conveyed by Obadiah Browne and Cora, his wife, by deed dated the 12th day of July, 1869, to Rufus D. Case, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York.—Dated February 10th, 1897.

HENRY M. DATER, Referee.

f11-2aw3wTh&S

EAST 39TH STREET, (THIRTY-NINTH ST.)—Supreme Court.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MYRON W. DOW and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, distant ninety feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-one feet eight inches; thence westerly in a diagonal line nineteen feet two and one-half inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Third Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-four feet four inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 3, Block 895, on the land map in the City of New York.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1897.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, New York City. f6-2aw3w8s&W27&mh1

EAST 39TH STREET, (THIRTY-NINTH ST.)—Supreme Court.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MYRON W. DOW and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1897, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March 1897, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, distant one hundred and nine feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-four feet four inches; thence westerly in a diagonal line twenty-seven feet six and one-half inches; then southerly and again parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet two inches to the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Thirty-ninth Street twenty-seven feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 3, Block 895, on the land map in the City of New York.—Dated New York, February 5th, 1897.

GEORGE C. AUSTIN, Referee.

RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Att'ys for plaintiff, 18 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f6-2aw3wS&W&mh1

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MAURICE MAYER, plaintiff, against ANNIE DONOHUE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situated at Fordham, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, (formerly the County of Westchester,) and designated on the map made by Andrew Findlay, and dated June 3, 1859, of the lands belonging to the heirs of the late Rev. William Rowell, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County as lot No. 125, (one hundred and twenty-five,) and bounded and described as follows:

On the northwest by Lorillard Street, fifty-three feet and five inches; northeast by lot No. 123, (one hundred and twenty-three,) fifty feet; southeast by lot No. 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) ninety-one feet, and westerly by the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms, sixty-one feet, be the said dimensions more or less, together with such parts of the said streets, avenues, and roads laid down upon said map as are contiguous to and fronting upon the premises hereby intended to be conveyed. Reserving and excepting, however, from the above-described premises a strip of land on the easterly side of said lot No. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) and adjoining lot No. 124 (one hundred and twenty-four) one foot wide and ninety-one feet long. And also reserving and excepting from the above-described premises a part thereof, bounded and described as follows: On the northwest by Lorillard Street, thirty-one and eighty-nine one hundredths (31.89) of a foot; on the northeast by other part of said premises, sixty-seven and fifty-one one hundredths (67.51) feet; on the southeast by lot No. 124, (one hundred and twenty-four,) twenty-four and twenty-one one hundredths (24.27) feet; and westerly by the road leading from Kingsbridge to West Farms, sixty-two and five tenths (62.5) feet, being a part of said premises known as number forty-nine (49) on the damage map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in proceedings relative to acquiring title to North Third Avenue, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1897. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Referee.

B. LEWINSON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, New York City. ja26-2aw3wTu&F&f18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—FREDERICK E. CAMP, as trustee under the last will and testament of William A. Campbell, deceased, plaintiff, against SADIE J. DECKER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2d day of March, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the southerly side of Thirteenth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, at present known as Number One Hundred and Thirty-six West Thirteenth Street, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirteenth Street three hundred and forty-three feet easterly from the corner formed by the southerly side of Thirteenth Street and the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Thirteenth Street twenty-two feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred and three feet and three inches; thence westerly and parallel with Thirteenth Street twenty-two feet; thence northerly and through the centre of a party wall one hundred and three feet and three inches to the southerly side of Thirteenth Street at the point of beginning; being the same premises which were conveyed by Benjamin W. Strong to William S. Campbell by deed recorded in Liber 707 of Conveyances, Page 126, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1856.—Dated New York, February 2d, 1897.

G. THORNTON WARREN, Referee.

THOMAS HOOKER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 4 Warren Street, N. Y. City. f9-2aw3wTu&S&mh2

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—EMMA HASSEY, plaintiff, against John Kirk and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Brook Avenue, distant seventy-five feet one and one-half inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; thence running southerly along the westerly line of Brook Avenue twenty-five feet; thence westerly at right angles or nearly so with said westerly line of Brook Avenue sixty-two feet three and one-half inches to the easterly line of land of the Port Morris Branch Railroad; thence northerly along the said twenty-five feet two inches, and thence easterly in a straight line and through a party wall sixty-three feet and three-quarters inches to the point or place of beginning, be said distance and dimensions severally more or less. Subject, however, to a certain mortgage made by said John Kirk to Margaret Marshall, to secure $8,250 and interest, dated August 1, 1895.—Dated New York, January 26th, 1897.

R. DUNCAN HARRIS, Referee.

EMILE A. HASSEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. ja28-2aw3wTh&St18

WINTER RESORTS.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CAST IRON WATER PIPE. Special Castings, &c.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1897.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1897, for the delivery at West Point, N. Y., of Cast Iron Water Pipe, Special Castings, &c. Blank forms and specifications can be obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HICKOX BUILDING, 185 Euclid Av., Cleveland, O., February 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for constructing about 432 linear feet of west breakwater at Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., standard time, Friday, March 5, 1897, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application to JARED A. SMITH, Lt. Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 185 EUCLID AV., Cleveland, O., Feb. 8, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering timber, iron, and stone, for construction of breakwater at Conneaut Harbor, Ohio, will be received here until 2 o'clock P. M., standard time, Friday, February 26, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to JARED A. SMITH, Lt. Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., February 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for furnishing materials and constructing jetties at Winyah Bay, S. C., per building steam pump dredge, and for completing mud dyke on South Island, S. C., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, March 12, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. FREDERIC V. ABBOT, Capt., Engr.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 8, 1897.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Providence River and Narragansett Bay, R. I., will be received here until 11 A. M. February 15, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. D. W. LOCKWOOD, Major, Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 10, 1897.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Charlotte Harbor, Fla., will be received here until 2 P. M., March 10, 1897, and then publicly opened. For information, apply to W. H. H. BENYAURD, Lt. Col. Engrs.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT ST., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25, 1897.—Proposals for building 95-foot steel hull tugboat will be received until noon Feb. 16, 1897, and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engineers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 13, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Columbia, (letters must be directed "per Columbia";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) per Europe, per steamship Aurania*, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany only. Specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Haiti, per steamship Athos, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM. and 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster. Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1897.

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For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

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Hotel Pocket Guide

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Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Ashville N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p. $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng. (seashore, Royal Bath Hotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA East Coast System. St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach, PalmBeachInn, ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
Palatka, Fla...Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up
FLORIDA Plant System of Hotels. Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa The Inn, ap. " all year
Bellesair,.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $4
FLA. Rockledge. The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt. House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House e.p. $1 up, a.p. $3 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. Y. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.)..The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn)..Hotel Empire, e.p $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (50th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Family Hotel)...Stuart House, e. p., $1.50
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland). Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Philadelphia, Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa.....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

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Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Aurania, March 13, M
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM

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LA NORMANDIE, Delonclie..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebouf..Sat., Feb. 20, 5 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon

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MANITOBA .....Feb. 18

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S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPARNDAM....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

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CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P.M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P.M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu..April 10, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 340 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 237 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mh. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mh. 23, 10 AM

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Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

•Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM
†Elms, Feb. 27, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 A.M.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. | Hamburg-American
Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. | Line.
Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, Feb. 18, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

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NEW YORK

NEW HEBREW INSTITUTE

Formal Opening of the Building Recently Completed for the Technical School.

PRESENTATION OF THE KEY.

Addresses Made by Joseph B. Bloomingdale and President James H. Hoffman—President Theodore Roosevelt Gave Some Good Advice to the Boys.

A large audience assembled yesterday in the lecture room of the Hebrew Technical Institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street, to celebrate the formal opening of its new building. This has been completed and in use since Jan. 4, but the dedicatory ceremonies were postponed to Lincoln's Birthday.

The Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell of Temple Emanu-El offered the opening prayer, and was followed by the Institute choir with "America."

On account of the illness of Simon Goldenberg, Chairman of the Building Committee, the presentation of the key to the President of the Institute was made by Joseph B. Bloomingdale, in a short address, giving an account of the progress of the building.

James H. Hoffman, President of the Institute, in accepting the key, said, in part:

"Our main object is the formation of character and the acquisition of the general knowledge of the principles underlying all mechanical pursuits, fitting our wards, as it were, by evolutionary methods, for the selection of the career best adapted to the individuality of each.

"Standing here as the representatives of a regenerated Judaism and its efforts to develop a system of education that will fit our rising generation for the duties of American citizenship, teaching, as its basis, self-help, self-respect, the love of country and liberty regulated by law, the recognition of equal rights and duties for all, and the brotherhood of common devotion to the good of all, we draw our inspiration from the ancient history of our own people, who have ever sought in the education of the individual the groundwork for the welfare of the State. To this cause we dedicate this building, and we also dedicate ourselves anew to its service."

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Board of Police Commissioners delivered the oration. He said:

"You have a peculiar claim upon every good citizen. I am brought into contact with so much unintelligent charity that it is a pleasure to meet men who work so well and so effectually for their own poor, men with soft hearts, but with hard heads. In these days of soup kitchens and such things, that do infinitely more harm than good, it is refreshing to see an intelligent and well-bestowed charity. There is no better missionary work than this very work you are doing.

"I want these boys to realize the responsibility that rests upon them. They must preserve a sense of loyalty to this institute, and to the people who are behind it, for the honor of the institute is in their keeping, and I am glad to say that I am confident the result will redound to their credit and that of the institute."

Max Loewenthal delivered an address for the alumni of the Institute, and was followed by Prof. Morris Loeb, Chairman of the Instruction Committee. The exercises were closed with "Columbia," by the choir.

Among those who attended the exercises were Jacob H. Schiff, Solomon Loeb, Mrs. Esther Herrman, Mrs. D. J. Seligman, M. Thalmessinger, Leo Schlessinger, James H. Hoffman, Joseph Wetzler, J. L. Buttenweiser, Commissioner Waring, M. Fischel, Henry Rice, A. S. Solomons, the Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch of Chicago, M. S. Isaacs, Emanuel Lehman, Philip Cowran, L. S. Isaacs, Simon Borg, Miss Miriam Fisher, Morris Loeb, Joseph Wetzler, Harry H. Meyer, Julius Sands, Theodore Seligman, Abraham Steinman, Charles Strauss, and Solomon Woolf.

The officers are: President—James H. Hoffman; First Vice President—Joseph B. Bloomingdale; Second Vice President—Leo Schlessinger; Treasurer—Julius Goldschmidt; Secretary—Joseph Wetzler; Principal—Edgar S. Barney.

VAULTS UNDER SIDEWALKS.

NO FEE REQUIRED FOR PERMITS TO REPAIR THEM.

Justice Andrews So Decided Yesterday—Vaults Under the Carriageway Illegal and Permits to Repair Them Not a Right.

Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court yesterday, handed down a decision affecting the rights of property owners to vaults under sidewalks and roadways, in which he held that the Commissioner of Public Works was bound to grant a permit without fee to take up the sidewalk for repairing an old vault, but that no permit could be granted to interfere with the street pavement.

The decision was rendered upon the application of William Ziegler for a mandamus to compel Commissioner Collis to grant him a permit to take up the vault covering at 60, 62, and 64 Liberty Street. The Commissioner refused the permit so far as the carriageway was concerned, and demanded a license fee of $2 per superficial foot of the vault area under the sidewalk.

Judge Andrews sustains the Commissioner in regard to the carriageway, saying that it has not been lawful since 1849 to construct vaults under the street, and that this vault, built in 1864, is therefore not entitled to the presumption that it was constructed with the city's consent, but must rather be regarded as a public nuisance. The Commissioner accordingly was under no obligation to grant a permit.

On the other hand, the Judge finds no ordinance authorizing the Commissioner to charge $2 a foot for a license to take up the sidewalk over a vault. Nevertheless, the question whether vaults within the curbline, which have existed twenty years, are to be presumed to have been constructed with the city's consent is one, he says, of great importance, in which "it will be fortunate for the municipality, when a case is presented to the Court of Appeals, to which the city is a party, and upon the argument of which its legal representative can be heard, the Court of Appeals shall be able to make a distinction between the presumption in the case of an old cellarway and the case of an old vault."

The decision expressly refrains from uttering the opinion that the Council or the Commissioner of Public Works may not revoke what is at best a mere license to construct vaults under sidewalks, or limit the terms under which such rights may be exercised. "Those questions," the Judge says, "do not come up in this application."

John C. Reid's Body Buried.

The body of John C. Reid, former managing editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was yesterday buried in Kensico Cemetery, in Westchester County. Owing to the absence of Mrs. Reid in Genoa at the time of Mr. Reid's death, the body on the day of the funeral, Jan. 28, was placed in the receiving vault of the Old Marble Cemetery, in Second Street. Mrs. Reid arrived on the Columbia in the early part of the week, and yesterday, accompanied by the family of William C. O'Brien, with whom she and Mr. Reid lived for many years, took the body to Kensico. There were no services at the grave.

Long Beach Hotel to be Sold.

County Treasurer Phipps of Queens County, among other delinquent taxpayers has advertised the Long Beach Hotel and Cottage Company for sale. The amount of back taxes is said to be $3,588.90. The receiver of the association will permit the property to be sold.

Croup, that swift-working, alarming enemy of children, can nearly always be vanquished with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

CHARTER IS NEARLY READY

Practically Completed Yesterday—The Final Vote to be Had Wednesday.

ONE CHAPTER IS YET OPEN.

Municipal Assembly and Bi-Partisan Police Features Retained—Salaries of Justices of Municipal Court Cut Down—Recorder's Income to be Reduced.

The work of the Greater New York Commission is practically completed. The twenty-three chapters of the charter have been voted upon and agreed to by the commission, and the final vote upon the charter as a whole will be had Wednesday. The last ten chapters were voted upon yesterday at a meeting in the Mayor's private office, and with the exception of the chapter upon the general statutes they were all ordered to be printed in their final form.

The chapter upon general statutes is held open because some additions are to be made to it, such as the incorporation of a section formally abolishing the offices of Mayor of the City of Brooklyn and Mayor of Long Island City. This will probably end the term of Mayor Gleason Jan. 1, 1898. He was elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1899.

The points that are still undecided were referred to sub-committees with power, so that when the commission meets Wednesday the completed charter, printed and corrected, will be before it for final adoption.

The structural characteristics of the charter have not been interfered with during the process of revision. There have been several minor changes. The term of the Mayor has been left at four years, and the Municipal Assembly, with its much-criticised two houses, went through the revision intact, as did also the bi-partisan feature of the Police Department.

There was much discussion yesterday over the salaries of the Justices of the Municipal Court, which will take the place of the present Civil Judicial District Courts. These salaries were recently placed by the Commission at $8,000 in the present cities of New York and Brooklyn in view of the fact that the Justices are prohibited from practicing law. Yesterday, however, the Commission fixed the salaries at $6,000 per year in this city and Brooklyn, and $5,000 in the rest of the Greater New York. The prohibition against private practice of the law is retained. It was also decided yesterday that after the expiration of the terms of the present City Magistrates the salaries of their successors shall be $6,000 per annum in the present City of New York and $5,000 in Brooklyn, which is the salary of the present Police Justices there.

Under the new charter the Recorder is not to be a member of either the Sinking Fund Commission or of the Commission on Revision of Assessments, as he is now, with an addition to his salary of $2,000 per year for his work upon them. This makes the total salary of the Recorder $14,000 per year. Efforts have been made in the Commission to arrange matters so that the Recorder's income would not be reduced, but so far they have been unsuccessful. Two propositions with this end in view were made at yesterday's meeting. One was that the Recorder should be ex officio a member of the Sinking Fund and the Revision Commission, but it was thought that this would look like charter tinkering. The other was that the Recorder should be made adviser to both of the boards. This was open practically to the same objection, and as the commission was in an economical mood, no action was taken to keep the Recorder's salary at its present figures. The Brooklyn members were among those who did not favor the proposition to maintain the salary of the Recorder.

The Commission will probably clear up almost all of its business Wednesday, and will name a committee to take the charter to Albany, and with it the commission's report to the Legislature, which will be adopted Wednesday.

JUDGE GAYNOR ON THE CHARTER.

He Is Opposed to Placing In Police Hands the Election Machinery.

The Democratic League of Kings County celebrated Lincoln's Birthday last evening at Wilson's Assembly Rooms, in Brooklyn. Justice William J. Gaynor delivered the address. His topic was "Lincoln," but he devoted the greater part of his address to the new charter, and trusts and kindred subjects. After paying a high tribute to Lincoln, Judge Gaynor referred to the Greater New York charter, and said, in part:

"I am one of those persons who feel disappointment and resentment at the placing of the election machinery under control of the police. I am not even able to comprehend how such men could propose such a thing. It is contrary to Anglo-Saxon law and tradition. It has never been allowed under Anglo-Saxon government, and its introduction into New York City some years ago introduced at the same time the question whether Anglo-Saxon government any longer existed there. The interference, the intimidations, and the frauds at the polls which have grown out of it are familiar history.

"No one could exaggerate in saying that nine-tenths of the gross frauds and wrongs at the elections grew out of it. Of all things one would suppose that the strong hand of the police would be kept away from our election booths and ballot boxes. The protest against it has been earnest, and I am not able to understand why it is not overwhelming. I feel confident that the members of the Legislature from the country districts will not allow the measure to pass. Those traditions of our race upon which our freedom and safety depend, have not grown dim in the country, no matter how much they may have become forgotten or obscured in our large cities."

EIGHT CHINESE PRISONERS.

Charged with Being Here Illegally—Seven of Them Released.

Eight Chinamen were taken before Commission Shields yesterday by Chinese Inspector Scharf, who charged them with being illegally in this country. One was dismissed on his papers, one was held in $250 bail, to be examined by Commissioner Shields to-day, and six were released because they had been discharged by the United States authorities at Richford, Vt., and one United States Commissioner may not review the decision of another, although the Inspector and Max J. Koehler, Assistant United States District Attorney, believe that the prisoners were smuggled in unlawfully.

Inspector Scharf said the Chinamen pay from $11 to $200 apiece in Montreal for their underground passage. They are then smuggled into the United States, and at St. Albans or Richford, when they are surrendered to the Federal authorities, bogus fathers or uncles come forward to swear them through. There are said to be nearly a hundred Chinamen now in Richford jail waiting for their perjured passage, and Inspector Scharf believes scores are constantly coming through that way.

Dr. Rainsford on Trades Unionism.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford made an address last evening before the Amalgamated Society of Engineers at their annual entertainment at the Murray Hill Lyceum on "Trades Unionism up to Date." He congratulated unions upon what they had done for their members, and said that the time had come when all strong labor organizations ought to do something to make the country feel that they are not only promoting their own interests, but also feel a responsibility toward those who are less fortunate and weaker than themselves. Dr. Rainsford also said that many of the abuses in city government and of the corporations which own great franchises are due to the apathy or blind partisanship of the workingmen.

Cashier W. H. Barnes Remanded.

William H. Barnes, the defaulting bookkeeper and cashier of the Cudahy Packing Company, at the branch agency in Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for examination next Monday. He was unable to furnish bail

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Appeal Against the Passage of the Measure Known as the Anti-Scalping Bill.

STRONG PROTEST IN MICHIGAN.

Resolutions Which Were Passed by the State House of Representatives Denouncing the Bill as a Violation of the Rights of the People.

In the Michigan House of Representatives, Feb. 2, resolutions offered by Mr. Gillam were adopted in relation to the bill which has been introduced into the House of Representatives, in Washington, for the purpose of abolishing ticket brokers, and entitled, "A bill to amend the act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce.'"

The preamble says the provisions of the proposed act "would not only wipe out ticket brokerage, but deny to every citizen the right to dispose of his own property in the open market respecting railroad transportation, and in case of such disposal he would be branded as a felon, punishable by fine and imprisonment." It would, in effect, be in violation of the recognized rights of the people, and is, in effect, a grab at the public purse for the benefit of railroad corporations and to the injury of the traveling public.

The resolutions read:

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That we denounce the measure as unjust, and one that tends rather to protect corporate interests than to benefit or in any manner favor the rights and privileges of the mass of American citizens; and be it further

"Resolved, That we recommend to our Representatives in Congress that they use all honorable means in their power to defeat the passage of any such measure."

The action of the Michigan House is on the bill before Congress, which is more generally known as the "Anti-Scalping bill," which is in the interest of railroad companies and against ticket brokers. Each side has invoked all the interest it commands. The bill may come before the House of Representatives at Washington next Wednesday.

Even clergymen have been appealed to by the railroad people. Circulars asking for their influence have been sent to them by Commissioner F. C. Donald of the Central Passenger Committee and other officials. This has not in many instances had the desired effect. The appeals have been regarded as coercive demands, and to mean that non-compliance would result in a discontinuance of transportation privileges or favors.

STATUS OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

An Order from Secretary Francis Relating to Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Secretary of the Interior Francis to-day addressed the following communication to the Commissioner of the Genral Land Office:

"The Reorganization Committee of the security holders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having entered into an agreement with the Government whereby the Government is guaranteed to receive $45,754,000 for its claim against said company at a foreclosure sale, which the Attorney General of the United States and the attorneys for the said first mortgage bondholders have united in asking the court to order, and said representatives having deposited $4,500,000 with the United States Trust Company, in the City of New York, to insure the fulfillment of said agreement, now, therefore, my orders of Dec. 26, 1896, and Jan. 2, 1897, governing the listing of lands to be patented to the Union Pacific Railway Company, are hereby modified. From and after this date you will list to me for patenting such lands within the limits of the grants inuring to the Union Pacific Railway Company as may have been sold to bona-fide purchasers. In determining whether such lands may have been sold to bona-fide purchasers, you will follow the instructions heretofore given by my predecessor, the Hon. Hoke Smith.

"Nothing in this order shall be construed as modifying in any way department letters of Dec. 26, 1896, and Jan. 2, 1897, so far as said letters relate to lands within the limits of the grant to the Central Pacific Railroad Company."

STEEL-RAIL POOL COLLAPSE.

A Pittsburg Broker's View of the Benefits to Come.

A Pittsburg view of the collapse of the steel-rail pool is from a steel broker there, who says: "This smash-up means prosperity for the iron, steel, coke, and ore industries. Last year, when the pool kept rails at $28 a ton, railroads were prevented from buying and production was far below the normal. This, in turn, kept idle many blast furnaces, coke plants, and oil fields which would have been active had there been normal activity. All this will be changed.

"Lower prices, that will come in an open rail market, will undoubtedly induce the railroads to buy more liberally than they have for years. There is not a branch of the iron and steel business that will not gain a fresh impetus from the dissolution. The rail pool has systematically robbed the public."

Manhattan Railway Report.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The report of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1896, as filed with the State Railroad Commission, shows: Gross earnings from operation, $2,482,990; operating expenses, $1,347,390; net earnings from operation, $1,135,600; other income, $42,500; gross income from all sources, $1,178,100; fixed charges, $806,838; net income from all sources, $371,261; cash on hand, $62,717; profit and loss, (surplus,) $4,282,346. The net income for the corresponding quarter last year was $300,125.

A Manager's Office Removal.

General Manager William J. Fransioli of the Manhattan Elevated Railway will, about Feb. 17, occupy a suite of offices on the first floor of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building, 195 Broadway. The building 71 Broadway, in which the Manhattan Railway Company has had offices since 1880, is to be razed.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Joint Traffic Association has authorized the use of tourist sleeping cars for the movement of the Seventeenth United States Infantry from Columbus, Ohio, to Washington for the inauguration.

—The West Shore Railroad shops at Frankfort, N. Y., are to be closed, and the entire plant will be moved to West Albany and Depew. Employment is lost to 700 men. Economical reasons dictated the order.

—The Southwestern Traffic Association has authorized the changing of the northern boundary line of St. Louis and Kansas City territory between St. Joseph and Cameron, Mo., to the line of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, via Alta, Montana.

—C. Chambers has been appointed General Freight Agent and E. W. Heiner Assistant General Freight Agent of the Lima Northern Railway. They succeed, respectively, through resignation, C. A. Barnard and J. T. Odell.

—A. L. Van Antwerp will on Monday become Traffic Manager of the Mexican Railway. The office of Eastern Traffic Manager is to be abolished, but will be maintained by the Interoceanic and Mexican, or Vera Cruz, lines.

—Condemned cannon balls, cannon projectiles, &c., given by the Government for public parks, soldiers' homes, or monuments are by the authority of the Joint Traffic Association to be carried by railroads at not less than half tariff rates.

ENGLISH GAIN AT CHESS

First Advantage In the International Tournament with Teams in London and Brooklyn.

PLAYER M'CUTCHEON OUT.

Contest Between Pillsbury and Blackburne Has So Far Been Even—The Entire Match May End in a Draw—Attendance of Spectators Small.

Great Britain drew first blood in the International Chess Tournament, which began yesterday morning between ten representative players of America against the same number of English experts.

The American players assembled at the Brooklyn Academy of Music at 9 A. M., and the telegraph operators opened communication with the English experts, who were seated in the Princess Room of the Hotel Cecil, in London. The usual greeting of "Good morning" was answered by "Good afternoon" from the other side, and on London's inquiry whether the Americans were ready, the players took seats in the following order:

1. Pillsbury.	2. Showalter.
3. Burrille.	4. Barry.
5. Hymes.	6. Hodges.
7. Delmar.	8. Helms.
9. Teed.	10. McCutcheon.

They occupied the stage facing the gathering, each one having a chess table in front of him and a scorer at the side. Behind them were ten large chessboards, with movable figures, so arranged as to enable the onlookers to watch the progress of the game, move for move. Their opponents in London were Blackburne, Locock, Atkins, Lawrence, Mills, Bellingham, Blake, Jackson, Cole, and Jacobs.

The rules governing the match were as follows:

The tables on each side will be numbered from 1 to 10, consecutively.

At 9:30 A. M. (New York time) on the day of play, in the presence of the representatives of the opposite side, the players of each side will each take a table and make no change therefrom.

The British umpire in New York or his deputy shall then draw one of two slips of paper, one of which shall be marked with an odd number and the other with an even number.

If the number so drawn is an odd number, the odd-numbered tables of the American side, namely, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, shall have the first move, and if the number so drawn shall be an even number, then the even-numbered tables of the American side, namely 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10, shall have the first move.

The British umpire or his deputy shall immediately cable to the other side the result of the drawing, and each side shall simultaneously cable to the other side the name of its players in the order in which they sit at table, from one to ten consecutively.

In accordance with these rules Prof. Isaac L. Rice, the British umpire, drew the slip. It read 2, and the Americans on the even boards had the move. The pairing resulted in placing Blackburne against Pillsbury, Showalter against Locock, Atkins against Burrille, Barry against Lawrence, Mills against Hymes, Blake against Delmar, Hodges against Bellingham, Helms against Jackson, Cole against Teed, and McCutcheon against Jacobs.

At 10 o'clock the first moves were made, and continued with comparative rapidity on both sides. As fast as the moves came in over the wire they were reproduced on the large chess boards behind the players and recorded on score boards resting against the tables.

The openings of the respective games were: Blackburne against Pillsbury—Two Knights defense; Atkins against Burrille—Vienna game; Mills against Hymes—French defense; Blake against Delmar—French defense; Cole against Teed—P—Q4; Showalter against Locock—Ruy Lopez; Barry against Lawrence—P—Q4; Hodges against Bellingham—Ruy Lopez; Helms against Jackson—Ruy Lopez; McCutcheon against Jacobs—Centre counter.

At 2 o'clock a recess was taken for one hour, and up to that time neither side had gained a decided advantage. In the early stage of the game Pillsbury appeared to be under a slight advantage, but was not so in fact, as a few later moves demonstrated.

Later in the afternoon a decided change took place. McCutcheon, seeing an inevitable mate in four moves confronting him, resigned, and the impartial gathering applauded the absent Englishman who had inflicted the first defeat on the Americans. McCutcheon's defeat was due to a small but costly error on his part, although his playing all the way through was of an inferior character.

Showalter was a knight ahead of Locock, and, though playing very cautiously, forced the attack from the start. Barry by clever manoeuvring gained two pawns and played a brilliant game, his opponent being forced to confine himself to defensive tactics. Jackson was slowly but surely gaining on Helms, and the American's defeat is almost a foregone conclusion. The game between the two stars, Pillsbury and Blackburne, has so far been even, neither player being able to claim the least advantage. This game promises to be as exciting as that played last year between the two masters, and though Pillsbury lost, his adversary could not have foretold the result six moves before the mate was announced. Thirty-four moves have been made so far by these two players, and they are:

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Blackb'ne. White.	Pillsbury. Black.	Blackb'ne. White.	Pillsbury. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. P—QR3	B—K2
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. Q—Q2	Q—QB4
3. B—B4	Kt—KB3	20. B—Q3	Castles
4. P—Q4	PxP	21. Q—K3	QQ
5. Kt—Kt5	Kt—K4	22. RxQ	B—K3
6. QxP	Q—K2	23. B—Q3	B—B3
7. Castles	P—KR3	24. Kt—Q	P—Q4
8. Kt—KB3	KtxKtch	25. P—K5	B—Kt4
9. PxKt	P—Q3	26. R—K2	P—Kt3
10. Kt—B3	P—B3	27. Kt—B2	P—QB4
11. B—B4	Kt—R4	28. Kt—R3	B—R3
12. B—KKt3	KtxB	29. P—B3	P—B3
13. BPxKt	P—KR4	30. B—B2	K—B2
14. P—Q5	P—R5	31. R—Q1	P—QKt4
15. P—KKt4	Q—K4	32. Kt—Kt	P—QR4
16. Q—B2	Q—QR4	33. KR—K	P—Kt5
17. K—R	B—Q2	34. RPxP	RPxP

Adjourned until to-day at 10 A. M.

The other most exciting game is that between Barry and Lawrence. In the twenty-eight moves made by Barry the latter managed to gain a pawn and secure the better position, but Lawrence still has a fighting chance and may make it a draw. Several particularly good moves on the part of Barry were applauded. The game in detail is:

BARRY. White.	LAWRENCE. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4
2. P—K3	Kt—KB3
3. B—Q3	P—K3
4. P—KB4	P—QB4
5. P—QB3	Kt—B3
6. Kt—Q2	B—Q3
7. Kt—B3	Q—Kt3
8. Castles	B—Q2
9. Kt—B3	P—KR3
10. Kt—K5	P takes P
11. Kt takes R	Kt takes Kt
12. KB takes P	Castles
13. K—Rsq	P—B3
14. Q—K2	QR—K4
15. B—Kt3	P—Kt4
16. P—B5	P takes P
17. KB takes P	Q—B2
18. QR—Ksq	R—K2
19. Q—Kt5	QR—Ksq
20. B—Q2	R takes R
21. B takes R	B takes P
22. B takes Kt ch.	K takes B
23. Q takes P ch.	B—Q3
24. Q—B5	K—Q
25. Q takes P ch.	K—B
26. Q takes RP	P—Kt5
27. Kt—Kt5	Q—K2
28. B—R4	A—K7
29. Q—B6	Adjourned.

Board 8, where Helms, the champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and Jackson of London were pitted against each other, attracted much attention, and very early in the game a mistake on the part of the man in charge of the board behind him, in placing K on K4 instead of P—K4, caused a good deal of merriment.

Showalter surprised his opponent by making an extraordinary move, which was the means of demolishing a carefully preconceived plan of attack. At the end of the day's game Showalter expressed the opinion that he was sure to win the game, and thought that the match might be a draw. Pillsbury declared that the chances were slightly in favor of the English, though a draw was very likely.

The much coveted trophy, Sir George Newnes's cup, will be placed on exhibition this morning in the lobby of the Academy.

The bad weather yesterday had much to do with the comparatively small attendance, but those present had the deepest interest in the game, and every time a good move was made hearty applause followed, whether the player was an American or an Englishman. McCutchen seemed to take his defeat very much to heart, and said he was sorry to be the first one to suffer. Play will be called this morning at 10, and the games will probably be over early in the afternoon.

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GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The snow of yesterday drove indoors the many flower vendors who have been out the last few warm days as the first heralds of Spring. The entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge and the elevated stairways in the shopping districts are the places where they are found in greatest numbers.

***

"I have just gone through a peculiar experience," said the Woman to a friend. "For some time when I have taken my dog out to exercise I have been met by two dear little children, one five and the other seven, who have been greatly interested in him. 'He is such a nice little dog,' said one one day, 'and he has such a nice little blanket. We have a little dog, and if he had a little blanket we would bring him out for you to see.' 'Would you make him a little blanket if I brought you the cloth?' she asked finally. 'Why, certainly,' I answered. 'But I have all the materials, and you need not bring them.' It was stormy for some time, and I did not see the children, and forgot my promise. Then I received a note from them. Such a cunning little note that the two of them, only five and seven, had concocted between them! 'Had I forgotten the blanket, and wouldn't I make it for them?' I was very much pleased and made the blanket and sent it to the children. But the mother was so angry! To think that her children had begged for a dog blanket! She was furious about it, and I felt so badly that I cried."

***

A New York woman has a record for club attendance that should make her famous. Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl founded the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club twenty-three years ago. As the name implies the club has had meetings once in two weeks since it was first organized. In all that time Mrs. Diehl has never missed a meeting. It is a club of men and women.

***

The trimly shod feet of the women in "Tata-Toto," at the Irving Place Theatre, present a pleasing contrast to those that other women in other plays at the same theatre have presented. Else, in "Das Lumpengesindel," which was given last week, was a notable example. She wore in the first act bright red slippers, low and flat, and over black stockings. Red slippers must be exceptionally dainty to be pretty, and they are much improved if worn with red stockings. Else's bohemian husband and brother-in-law obliged her to remove her slippers to tiptoe to the door to make secret investigations when the doorbell rang, and the slippers may have been intended to emphasize that fact. But they were ugly nevertheless, and ugly things are not interesting unless they are grotesque.

***

The fastidious man is complaining because the lampposts, really gas-light posts, of the city which were rendered useless by the introduction of electric lights have been cut down and a big ugly button painted red on the top to make them apparently original structures for the support of letter boxes. "As they were," he says, "they were not noticeable, and the purpose for which they were designed could be seen plainly. Now they are ugly blots on the city streets, and it will seem to strangers that their ugliness is due to design."

***

A pretty little Gothic church just off Lexington Avenue is another in the long list of churches in New York now used for secular purposes. This church has come to a most unlikely use, as the big sign outside announces that it is used for a dancing academy.

***

In Brooklyn, a place in which things religious are mixed up in an unusual way with the secular, is a livery stable which bears the name of the Bethel Livery and Boarding Stable. Beth-El is a word found frequently in the Old Testament, and means the House of God.

***

The feeling of some women toward the half-length skirts which are to be seen frequently is expressed by a woman who has to be outdoors in all weathers, and finds her skirts a burden. "I am dying to wear trousers," she says, "but I shall never do anything half way about making a change. The half-length skirts are ugly."

***

A man and a woman standing on the street corner on Broadway, in the neighborhood of the theatres were having some kind of an altercation the other night. The woman had evidently made a request which the man did not think it necessary to consider. "Who do you think you are?" he asked with magnificent scorn, "Lillian Russell?" and from the emphasis he put on the words he might have been saying "the Queen?"

Third Avenue Injunction Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has taken action to have certain questions of law carried at once to the Court of Appeals in the application for an injunction to prevent the building of proposed Third Avenue cable road extensions. The application for an injunction was brought by Catharine L. Beekman and others and Dorothea Charlst, upon which the Appellate Division recently decided that the franchise granted by the Board of Aldermen was illegal, holding that the statute was evaded by putting up at a single auction the King's Bridge extension, and the extension south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, thus narrowing the competition of possible bidders.

The Appellate Division yesterday granted a motion to certify to the Court of Appeals several questions of law involved, but in view of the magnitude of interests concerned, suggested that the parties to the action should each submit amendments to the form proposed by the other, not finding altogether satisfactory the form originally submitted.

Why Ragozzini Gave a Bond.

Lonardo Ragozzini, an Italian immigrant, was permitted to land by the Ellis Island officials yesterday, on depositing a bond for $500. Lonardo was born without legs, and the bond was required as security against his becoming a public charge within one year. He said he was going to join his brother, who has a farm in Connecticut, and has no intention of passing as a freak. He moves about by dragging himself along with his hands, on which he wears heavy leather gloves.

George Olen Sues for Damages.

The steamship Antonio Zambrana was libeled yesterday at Pier 6 North River, on a suit brought by George Olen of this city for $50,000. Last December, when the ship was getting under way, Olen, in paying out a cable, had his arm caught in the rope and torn off below the shoulder. He says that the officer in command was drunk and that the accident could otherwise have been prevented.

TO-MORROW

Features of rare interest will ornament the pages of the Illustrated
SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
to accompany To-morrow's Issue
The New York TIMES

Portrait of
John A. McCall
President of
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
With a carefully prepared sketch of his career.

St. Valentine's Day.
A story of peculiar interest, by John Walton Sellick.
The Captain of the Pole Star.
A tale of fiction.

The Legislative and Other Efforts To Save
Poe's Cottage
At Fordham.
A valuable and timely article by T. E. Walters, giving many new facts of Poe's life and handsomely illustrated by photographs and an original drawing made especially for The New York Times. The drawing shows the living room in which Virginia died, the wide, open fireplace, Poe's rocking chair and clock.

Portraits
OF
Agnes Booth,
Julia Marlowe Taber,
Robert Taber,
De Wolf Hopper,
Edna Wallace Hopper
and other celebrities of the stage.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Many Other Attractive Features
The main sheets of THE TIMES to-morrow will contain the usual departments devoted to society, clubs, theatres, sporting matters and the whole range of topics of human interest.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE MURRAY HILL BANK CONTROVERSY.—A decision given yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court further complicates the contest in the rival proceedings for the dissolution of the Murray Hill Bank. On Aug. 11, 1896, the Bank Superintendent closed the doors of the institution, and finding that the corporation was insolvent, the Attorney General, at his request, began an action on Aug. 31 for its dissolution. On Aug. 28 the Directors of the bank began an independent proceeding for its voluntary dissolution, and Messrs. Trask and O'Brien were appointed temporary receivers. Then, in the Attorney General's suit, which was brought in the Second District, Messrs. Odell and Hobbs were appointed receivers. The Appellate Division, both here and in the Second Department, affirmed the appointment of Receivers Trask and O'Brien, and an order was granted that the receivers in the People's action by the Attorney General turn over to Messrs. Trask and O'Brien the assets which they had received under their appointment. Meantime, in the People's suit a judgment of dissolution of the bank was entered. The case was before the Appellate Division yesterday upon appeal from the order directing the assets to be turned over to Receivers Trask and O'Brien. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, directs a reversal. After reciting at length the various proceedings in the case and the law applicable thereto, he says: "We conclude therefore that the voluntary proceedings abated by the entry of judgment of dissolution in the action pending in the Second District. The persons appointed as receivers in this proceeding did not, because it had abated, cease to be receivers of the bank as to the assets which they had already received, so far as it was necessary for them in that capacity to protect those assets, or so far as to make them accountable for what they might do in regard to them. But we do not think that their powers continued to such an extent as to give them the right to take away from other persons who had lawfully come into the possession of the assets of the bank the property which they had received in that relation. It appears that Messrs. Hobbs and Odell, who had been appointed receivers in the People's action in the Second District, had received as such assets of the corporation which were still in their hands. While these gentlemen had ceased to be receivers because the order appointing them had been reversed, they stood in relation to such assets in precisely the same situation as the respondents were standing in relation to any assets they may receive. They are no longer active receivers for the purpose of procuring other assets, but they are bound to protect the assets which they already have until they shall be taken out of their possession by an order of the court, and given to some person who has a better right than they do to hold them. That better right can only exist in connection with some valid appointment in a pending proceeding. After the judgment of dissolution had been entered, the respondents had no such right that we can discover. For that reason it was error, as we think, to make the order appealed from, requiring those who had formerly been receivers in the People's action to deliver over assets in their hands to these gentlemen, who had formerly been receivers in this proceeding which has now abated." Justices O'Brien and Ingraham give dissenting opinions.

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NON-PAYMENT NEED NOT BE ALLEGED.—Sarah N. M. Alixanian, a boardinghouse keeper, brought suit against Patrick Walton to recover for meals furnished to his testator and for the value of the exclusive use of a room by him and the partial use of another room. The suit was dismissed on the ground that the plaintiff had failed to prove non-payment. The Appellate Division has granted a reversal, holding, by Justice Patterson, that in such an action it is unnecessary to prove as part of the plaintiff's case that the services have not been paid for by the decedent.

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QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—In a suit by Frederick H. Smith, Jr., a judgment for the plaintiff for wine sold to Henry J. Crocker, the Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the pendency of an action in one State to recover a debt cannot successfully be pleaded in abatement in an action in another State to recover the same debt. It is only where one of the actions has ripened into a judgment that such judgment can be pleaded in bar of the other action. But courts of general jurisdiction will entertain actions upon contracts although both parties are non-residents. The contrary rule applies only to actions in tort and to courts of local jurisdiction.

MORE BRIDGE TRAINS MONDAY.

Headway Will Be Reduced from Ninety Seconds to Sixty.

Superintendent Martin of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge announced yesterday that on next Monday trains will be running under a sixty second headway. The change will be made to-morrow, when traffic is light. During Sunday a new cable will replace the one now in use, and a second one for the additional tracks will also be laid. By the change to the double-track system, fourteen trains will be run, instead of the twelve now in use. The double tracks have been laid across the structure at both ends.

The original plans contemplated running twenty trains on a reduced headway of forty-five seconds. Mr. Martin proposes to increase the number of trains gradually until the traffic is properly taken care of.

President Berri said yesterday morning in referring to the matter of compensation to be paid for the management by the elevated and surface cars, that the question would probably be settled by the act of consolidation. He thinks that by the time the railroads are ready to operate that consolidation will have become an accomplished fact, and, therefore, as the bridge will be in the city limits, the railroad will not by law be allowed to charge more than one fare. Several of the bridge Trustees are in favor of retaining the local trains on the bridge and of charging every passenger crossing the bridge the regular 2½ cents fare. This is the only way, they say, that sufficient revenue can be secured to pay bridge expenses, unless by general taxation. The railroad officials, on the other hand, are urging the abandonment of the bridge trains altogether. They maintain that the necessary expenses can then be made up by rentals.

Locked in a Workshop.

Robert Jones, a sheet-iron worker employed by Grinberg Brothers, 154 South Street, was accidentally made a prisoner in the firm's workshop yesterday. All work was stopped at noon, in order to give the men a half-holiday. Jones was slower than the others in changing his clothes, and when he was ready to leave he found every door locked. He promptly telephoned to Police Headqu

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Book by an English Journalist Who Was Here During the Last Election.

It must not be expected that Mr. G. W. Steevens's "The Land of the Dollar," a description of the United States undertaken by a London journalist during a brief stay in this country, and just published in England, should be anything more than a hasty view of conditions. Mr. Steevens came to the United States about the time of the last Presidential election, and in about sixty days crossed the continent from New York to San Francisco, having penetrated as far South as North Carolina.

His title we do not find fault with. The noblest Briton would not mind if the United Kingdom were called "The Land of the Pound Sterling." Certainly there is no country in the world where twenty shillings to the pound is held in higher estimation than in England. Mr. Steevens, explaining our chase for the dollar, does not deprecate exactly that hunt. He thinks that the love of acquiring money calls forth "the keenest powers of the mind." Possibly the dollar is more to the front because we are all in the public gaze, and are not a reticent people, with the caution of the English, and especially of the French. We make too much noise when intent on the acquisition of wealth. If the money-making man does not talk of how he is making his money the public press prints it—and in this respect we are immensely provincial.

New York amazed Mr. Steevens. His first acquaintance with it having been from the ocean, it astonished him. When he threaded some of its streets the reverse of real splendor was visible to him. He writes:

"Never have I seen a city more hideous or more splendid. Uncouth, formless, piebald, chaotic, it yet stamps itself upon you as the most magnificent embodiment of Titanic energy and force. The very buildings cry aloud of struggling, almost savage, unregulated strength."

The same impression might be derived from London or Paris. Our method of transit in New York, much as we grumble about it, Mr. Steevens was astonished at, and he declares it to be "infinitely ahead of anything dreamed of in London." As to street paving in New York, Mr. Steevens finds it "vile," and he is on the side of Col. Waring.

Washington, with its spacious Government buildings, its long avenues, its half-dormant condition, pleased the English journalist. It seemed fitted to be the central abode of the Government. Boston he liked as a city. It was more comfortable than imposing. He was struck by the system of parks there—which he declared had no equal. Of Boston he has "a clean, sweet, wholesome remembrance, breathing unostentatious comfort and intelligent, refined, golden mediocrity." But why "golden mediocrity"?

In New York he tried to see Mr. Hanna. He calls him the "President maker." Possibly when the English journalist attempted to interview the distinguished manager of the Republican Party ten thousand other persons were trying to do the same thing. At last the enterprising newspaper man succeeded. And he thus describes the great man of the moment as "short, ruddy, not thin, with firm lips and a twinkle in his eye, and short side-whiskers that made him look almost like an Englishman."

He obtained a glimpse of William J. Bryan in Washington. Bryan made his appearance when "an open carriage with four horses and two colossal negroes in livery swung up to the pavement." If that fact had been more generally known the Populist candidate would have lost some votes. His appearance is thus described: "A compact, black-coated figure, a clean-shaven, clear-cut face, a large, sharp nose, and a square mouth and jaw. With the faint blue stubble on his face and his long, grizzly hair, he suggests an actor to the English mind. But you could not mistake him for a bad actor."

When Mr. Bryan spoke his voice was "low but plain, hoarse but very rich." As to his listeners, the crowd "was only languidly interested in free silver, but it was down on the money power." Going to Canton, he paid a visit to Mr. McKinley, and so draws a portrait of him:

"I rang and walked in. Mr. McKinley was sitting on a rocking chair in a little office not ten feet from the door. His strong, clean-shaven face has a suggestion of Charles Bradlaugh; there is the same lofty and massive forehead, the same mastiff power of chin and jaw. Clear eyes, wide nose, full lips—all his features suggest dominant will and energy rather than subtlety of mind or emotion. He had on the frock coat in which he was presently to address deputations, and loosely tied brown slippers in which he was not. He also was not unmindful of the spittoon."

Chicago did not please the journalist. It was splendid, filthy, "sordid, savage—a marvel." He fails to find English speech adapted to a description of Chicago, and he asks, "Where in all the world can words be found for this miracle of paradox and incongruity?" And he concludes: "You have awakened, like Gulliver, in a land of giants—a land where the very houses are instinct with almost ferocious energy and force."

There is a capital description of election night in New York. There is nothing that astonishes an Englishman more than this event. It is the "gluttony of sensation," the "emotional debauch" which strikes Mr. Steevens. He sees the crowds in Printing House Square, and the "army of boys flying with telegraphic results to the calculators, and flying back with each result reduced to its proper place in the general scheme."

He probably was a guest at a Republican clubhouse, where, after the election was over and McKinley was safe, there was "an unquenchable demand for champagne," and the dignified members of the club were "dancing like schoolboys," when it was certain that Bryan was "turned down."

"The Land of the Dollar" is a clear-cut volume, and Mr. Steevens, passing lightly over our faults, rather seems to search for the laudation of our better qualities.

THE BYRON PAPERS.

Unpublished Letters of the Poet and His Wife, and the Steps Taken to Prevent Publication.

A week ago was printed in these columns the announcement that legal representatives of the Byron family had taken steps to prevent the proposed publication in England of certain letters from the poet and his wife. It is the intention of these representatives to "exercise their right of controlling the publication" of any new Byron letters or documents. They virtually say, "you must not publish anything which Lord or Lady Byron may have written, unless you first have our approval." In an article on the subject, a writer in The London Chronicle says:

"There have been signs for some time back that we are hastening toward a Byron boom, when any fresh material would be keen reading for the public. It was important to understand the full meaning of the official announcement—what was behind it—and accordingly I have sought light in a quarter likely to be well informed. What did I gather? The executors of Lord Byron were Lord Broughton and Mr. Kinnaird. After their deaths their authority descended to others. The names of the present holders of that authority I did not learn. Similarly, stewardship over any documents Lady Byron may have left is represented to-day.

"Speaking generally, and taking both Lord Byron and Lady Byron, a variety of material has been in the possession of the family. Other material is known to be scattered about—letters written by the poet or by Lady Byron—and over these it is now proposed to exercise the right of approval so far as publication is concerned. That is to say, if a man writes a letter to any person, that person does not secure the least ownership in the contents. What was written remains the writer's, although the paper and the ink are necessarily the property of the receiver.

"So the law was explained to me; and when the writer of a letter dies his ownership in its contents descends to his executors. Here we have the position in reference to Byron correspondence, and the reason why the legal representatives have made their intimation is simple enough. They wish to protect the memory of the Byrons from any misapprehensions or misunderstandings—to obviate the publication of unauthorized or unauthenticated Byronia.

"Since Byron's death, for instance, two distinct sets of forgeries are said to have been palmed off upon the world as true Byron letters. Again, neither Byron nor Lady Byron would have cared, perhaps, to have some of the letters published which they did write. One sees, therefore, the intended effects of the announcement and the line of law upon which it is based. As to the latter, it appears that an instance in point arose only a few years ago in reference to the proposed publication of some Bulwer Lytton letters, and then the rights of the executor were duly upheld. It will be curious to see how the Byron renaissance is affected by what may, perhaps be described as an ultimatum of considerable dimensions."

Sale of Ex Libris.

Among the book plates recently sold in London, some of the "Ex Libris" were wonderfully good and rare ones. A fine armorial plate of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, £1 4s.; an early Jacobean plate of Elleker Bradshaw of Risby, Yorkshire, brought £1 12s.; a plate of the Honble. Mistris Primerose, (sic,) a member of the Rosebery family, 15s.; a scarce example of Philip Sydney, Earl of Leicester, dated 1704, £1 3s.; an example of Thomas Cokayne, with twelve quarterings and mantling, £1; a fine armorial plate of Penn of Stoke Poges, in the County of Bucks, the first proprietor of Pennsylvania, £6; a rare plate of Harvard College, New England, 1650, "Ex dono Thomæ Hollis," &c., £3 5s.; a pictorial plate of Andrew Lumisden, private secretary of the Suart Princes, engraved and signed by Sir Richard Strange, the eminent picture collector and engraver, £1 10s.; the Chippendale plate of David Garrick, with bust of Shakespeare, £1 10s.; the emblematic plate, with arms of Sir F. Cunliffe, engraved by Bartolozzi, £1 6s.; a set of seven plates of the Walpole family, £3 12s.; W. Hogarth's finely engraved plate, £1 10s.

Values at Auction for Old Arms.

Of chaussons, brasarts, roundles, jambards, bassinets, coudieres, sollerets, salades, morions, and all those parts of armour which men clad themselves with and so resisted attack from lance, sword, edge of battle-axe, or arrow, there are so few authentic ones left which are not in collections that, when sold, they bring big prices. When you come to swords, single or double-handled rapiers, daggers, miséricordes of the Middle Ages, then the values are always in an ascending scale. It takes a long purse, so as to buy an arbalist, the cross-bow of the man at arms, or the powder-charged bombarde, culverin, petronel, or arquebuse.

A remarkable collection of arms was disposed of at auction recently in London, and here are some of the prices: A Swiss dagger, copper gilt scabbard, chased in relief, with William Tell shooting the apple from the head of his son, brought £110; a rapier of the sixteenth century, £370; a tournament helmet, £300; a close helmet for £115, and a demi-suit of armor, from the Meyrick collection, £105. A curious sword and wheel-lock pistol combined, circa 1560, £100; a saddle, composed of polished deer-horn plates, carved in relief, circa 1400, £480; a crossbow, with ebony stock, inlaid with ivory, arms of the Elector Augustus I. of Saxony, £270; an arbalist, from the Londesborough collection, £215; a circular shield, or rondache, of blued steel, damascened with gold and silver, £70; a wheel-lock sporting gun, £190; a three-quarter suit of armor of bright steel, circa 1560, sold for £110; a cabasset of Cuir Bouilli, £80; a sixteenth century sword, 32 inches long, inlaid with silver, £190; a sword and wheel-lock pistol combined, £90; a breastplate, elaborately engraved, £200; another, with back-plate and part of a gorget, for £185; a Gothic malchus, for £180, and a guisarme, with the arms of the Brandenburg family, £98. A malchus, or malchust, is a short heavy sword, and a guisarme combines the features of halberd and pole axe.

Sale of Racing Cups.

A racing cup would seem to be one of those things after a family wedding ring, which a man would hate to sell. The Earl of Rosslyn disposed of his plate in silver and gold, the total weight of which was 12,000 ounces, and among the lots were objects which had been in the family for centuries. Among the sporting trophies were: 1,000 guineas Ascot Cup for 1892, in 18-carat gold and weighing 120 ounces, and sold for £438; the Edinburgh Gold Cup, 1891, £131 4s.; the Caledonian Hunt Cup, 1891, of 320 ounces, £120. These three were won by the present Lord Rosslyn's horse Buccaneer. Among notable prices obtained were: Vase-shaped cup and cover, with double handles, 1777, £173; cup and cover, with double entwined snake handles, 1777, £212; double-handled cup and cover, surmounted by melon, 1752, £153; large Monteith bowl, £157; oviform cup and cover, 1705, £140.

M. Frederick Masson's last work was "Napoléon et les Femmes." One he has just finished has for title "Napoléon et sa Famille."

A WOMAN IN AFRICA.

Miss Kingsley's Adventurous Travels in the French Congo Country.

Between the Lower Congo and the delta of the Niger is a vast spread of country, which would seemingly be about the last of places in the world where a woman would voluntarily go for pleasure or study. Female curiosity has apparently no limits. Two subjects, so Miss Kingsley indicates, led her to these extended travels. One was fish, the other folk-lore, and so she braved all the discomforts of African travel, and was indifferent to fever, pestilence, hunger, and cannibals.

"Travels in West Africa, Congo Français, Corisco, and Cameroons," is the title of Miss Mary H. Kingsley's book, (the Macmillan Company.) The author never seemed to care for any of the risks she ran. She took canoes, paddling with the natives up almost unknown African rivers, or, accompanied by her carriers, threaded her way through unfrequented routes. One of the pluckiest of her feats was to ascend the Cameroon Mountain, and, despite bad weather, she reached the summit, which has a height of 13,700 feet. To scale this elevation she did not follow the track of the German explorers, but found out a way for herself.

When Miss Kingsley was fortunate enough to find a steamer, as when ascending a river, she possibly found some short interval of rest. She describes the Ogowé, and how the Sierra del Crystal cuts into it, and a long series of rapids extending for 500 miles. Miss Kingsley's stay among the Fans forms one of the marked episodes in the book. The Fans are a race apart. They have more intelligence than other Africans, are pugnacious, predatory, and cannibals. In anthropological studies, it is an acknowledged fact that the man eater is the superior of his immediate surroundings, being both mentally and physically better equipped. Miss Kingsley thus describes her stay in a cannibal town in the Fan country, while she was trying to court much-needed sleep in a native hut:

"The town at last grew quiet. Waking up again, I noticed the smell in the hut was violent, from being shut up, I suppose, and it had an unmistakably organic origin. Knocking the ash end off the smoldering bushlight that lay burning on the floor, I investigated and tracked it to those bags, so I took down the biggest one, and carefully noted exactly how the tie had been put round its mouth; for these things are important and often mean a lot. I then shook its contents out in my hat, for fear of losing anything of value. They were a human hand, three big toes, four eyes, two ears, and other portions of the human frame. The hand was fresh, the others only so-so, and shriveled. Replacing them, I tied the bag up, and hung it up again. I subsequently learned that, although the Fans will eat their fellow friendly tribesfolk, yet they like to keep a little something belonging to them as a memento."

A merited compliment is paid to Mr. Paul du Chaillu:

"Du Chaillu's works should be read carefully by every one interested in the forest region of Africa, for you find in them a series of wonderfully vivid pictures of life, both of man and beast, and of the country itself, with its dense, gloriously beautiful, gloomy forests and its wild rivers, as true in all these things as on the day on which Du Chaillu wrote. On his return to England great doubt was cast upon his accounts; but I have no hesitation in saying that I never came across anything while in his region that discredited Du Chaillu's narrative on the whole."

Miss Kingsley wanted to see a gorilla in its native condition, and by dint of hunting found a party of gorillas not less than five in number engaged in devouring plantains.

"The big male was crouching on his haunches, with his long arms hanging down on either side, with the backs of his hands on the ground, the palms upward. The elder lady was tearing to pieces and eating a pineapple, while the others were at the plantains, destroying more than they ate. They kept up a sort of whinnying, chattering noise, quite different from the sound I have heard gorillas give when enraged, or from the one you can hear them giving when they are what the natives call 'dancing' at night. I noticed that their reach of arm was immense, and that when they went from one tree to another, they squattered across the open ground in a most inelegant style, dragging their long arms with the knuckles downward. I should think the big male and female were over six feet each. The others would be from four to five."

The constant reproach thrown at African explorers has been that they were too prone to take human life. It may be remembered how in the biography of Joseph Thomson

(see NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 26 last) this most distinguished of African explorers prided himself on never having sacrificed a single life. It is not to be expected that Miss Kingsley carried into the wilds of Africa only her toothbrush and scissors. She necessarily had arms. She describes her own armament, but she never had to use either pistol or knife.

"I have never had to shoot, and hope never to have to, because in such a situation one white alone, with no troops to back him, means a clean finish. But this would not discourage me if I had to start, only it makes me more inclined to walk around the obstacle than to become a mere blood-spiotch against it, if this can be done without losing your self-respect, which is the mainspring of your power in West Africa. As for flourishing about a revolver and threatening to fire, I hold it utter idiocy. I have never tried it, however, so I speak from prejudice which arises from the feeling that there is something cowardly in it. Always have your revolver ready loaded and in good order, and have your hand on it when things are getting warm, and in addition have an exceedingly good bowie knife, because with a hinge knife you have got to get it open—hard work in a country where all things go rusty in the joints—and hinge knives are liable to close on your own fingers. The best form of knife is the bowie, with a shallow half moon cut out of the back, at the point end, and the depression sharpened to a cutting edge."

The lady for hard work—and there must be the roughest kind of traveling through an African thicket—has no liking for bloomers or any masculine garb, but the highest opinion of the advantages of petticoats. She was making slow progress through some underbrush, accompanied by a negro follower, "Duke," and says:

"The path was slightly indistinct. I made a short cut, and the next news was I was in a heap on a lot of spikes, some fifteen feet or so below ground level, at the bottom of a bag-shaped game pit. It is at these times you realize the blessing of a good thick skirt. Had I paid heed to the advice of many people in England—who ought to have known better, and did not do it themselves—and adopted masculine garments, I should have been spiked to the bone and done for. Whereas, save for a good many bruises, here I was with the fullness of my skirt tucked under me, sitting on nine ebony spikes some twelve inches long, in comparative comfort, howling lustily to be hauled out. The Duke came along first, and looked down at me. I said, 'Get a bushrope and haul me out.' He grunted, and sat down on a log. The Passenger came next, and he looked down. 'You kill?' says he. 'Not much,' says I; 'get a bushrope and haul me out.' 'No fit,' says he, and sat down on a log. Presently, however, Kiva and Wiki came up, and Wiki went and selected the one and only bushrope suitable to haul an English lady of my exact complexion, age, and size out of that one particular pit."

Miss Kingsley, who traces a lineage close to Charles Kingsley, tells in down-right English what she sees, and does not adopt the mincing or stilted ways of Mayfair. Ichthyologists will be glad to learn that Dr. Gunther credits the lady with having found sixteen fish new to science, and the folklorist will study with interest some five chapters in the book devoted to the customs and superstitions of the African tribes she visited. The book will attract attention not so much on account of its being an adventure of a dangerous character undertaken by a woman, but because of the new and varied information it contains.

Down in Louisiana.*

Here is a charming book of stories, Ruth McEnery Stuart's "Solomon Crow's Christmas Pockets." It is full of pretty by-play and natural touches. What better cure could there be, when Solomon Crow had predacious characteristics, than to make him pocketless, so Mr. Cary, to prevent pilfering, cut out the little darky's volumtuous trouser pockets. When Solomon was "borned" he was one of twins, but his brother "Grundy" had died, and as it had been instilled into bad Solomon, it was his brother Grundy in heaven, in the guise of an angel, who was being continually horrified at Solomon's departures from the straight path. Solomon stole eggs from Mr. Cary, and that was why he became pocketless. When questioned, the little boy said, "An' I knows ef my angel twin seen me steal dem aigs he'll be mighty ap to tell Gord to strike me down daid." Some confidence could be now placed in pocketless Solomon, and in time reform came.

"The Two Toms," where the old banjo is one of the links between a grandfather and his grandchild, is full of pathos. That banjo had belonged years before to old Tom's master, and "she were born white," and the peculiarities of the instrument are thus explained: "She took book lessons, an' dat's how come I say she ain't none o' yo' common pick-up-my-strings-any-which-er-way banjo. She's been played by note music in her day, she is, an' she can answer a book-note as true as any planner a pusson ever listened at—ef anybody know how to tackle 'er."

There are eight stories in the volume, with two humorous sketches in verse. The New Orleans negro dialect the author has by heart, as she has, too, the ways, the manners, the sentiments of our colored brethren in the extreme South. It is a kindly book and affecting for its simple pathos.

*SOLOMON CROW'S CHRISTMAS POCKETS, AND OTHER TALES. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. New York: Harper & Brothers.

BURTON AGAIN.

The New Biography, Aiming to do Him Justice, Does Injustice to His Widow.*

According to the preface, the object of this new life of Sir Richard Burton, written by his niece, Georgiana M. Stisted, is, "first, to tell the truth concerning one who can no longer defend himself; secondly, to supply a want often complained of—the story of the great traveler's life in a popular form."

Most readers, it is to be feared, will decide that the book was really written by a peculiarly unamiable feminine member of Burton's family in order, if possible, to deprive of credit and reputation a woman who also can no longer defend herself, and who added to the crime of being a Catholic the more heinous offense of having caused the rites of her religion to be performed at the deathbed of an idolized husband. The vaunted desire to vindicate the helpless dead was obviously limited in its operation to Burton himself, and did not inspire the biographer to treat Burton's wife with courtesy, much less with justice.

Every one who has read the absorbingly interesting pages of the two large volumes in which Lady Isabel Burton, with a charm and enthusiasm that disarmed all criticism of her complete lack of literary skill, told the story of the man who was to her the best of husbands and the most glorious of heroes, will agree that there is nothing new in this "popular" form of the great explorer and scholar's life except a multitude of cruel and contemptuous allusions to the faithful companion who evidently had the misfortune to be unwelcome to the family into which she married. All know how, in such circumstances, small eccentricities of character in the offending stranger are magnified into glaring faults, and how mistakes quite pardonable in the eyes of love become intentional wickedness. The "popular" feature of the book has been attained by outlining the different phases of Burton's career in a way both dull and commonplace, and as far as possible removed from the spirited narrative of Lady Burton, in which her husband's notes and correspondence play so prominent a part.

Although the "authority" of Burton's family, of which his niece declares herself to be the possessor, may to the very few people who care for the opinions or prejudices of that family give something of support to the new biography, there is no reason to suppose that it gives her a monopoly of knowledge in regard to a man who was rarely at home, and never when he could help it; nor will it prevent any fair-minded person from believing, especially after reading this book, in the loyal appreciation and perfect honesty of his brave and devoted wife. Doubtless Isabel Burton made mistakes, as all strong and active characters are bound to do, but the idea that she knowingly committed any act that would interfere with her husband's plans or interests is absurd. No human being ever succeeded so completely in subordinating her own opinions and desires to those of another as did Isabel Burton.

With truly malignant ingenuity the author leads up to Sir Richard's marriage by means of a description of his visit to Salt Lake City and the remark that his book, "The City of the Saints," reads "almost like a panegyric." "It is startling," she continues, "to turn from Burton's encomiums on the polygamous saints to his—marriage! This step, upon which much misplaced sentiment has been lavished, surprised both friends and relatives; those who knew him best were perfectly aware that it surprised him most of all."

The reader would be led by this book to think that Burton's marriage was a case of the spider and the fly, he being a particularly unsuspecting fly, (forty years old, by the way,) whereas the fact is that he made one or two long expeditions from home after his first meeting with Isabel Arundell before he was able to persuade her to make a final break with her family, and he gained his point at last by threatening, if she dared not brave her mother's prejudices for his sake, to go away again and never return.

The author emphatically states that in his marriage Burton committed as serious an imprudence as when he sent Speke alone to search for the Victoria Nyanza, and that Lady Burton, "owing to a fatal want of tact and judgment, was unfitted for the path in life which she had insisted on choosing for herself." No striking instances of this lack are given, though the several accounts of Lady Burton's zeal in promoting the interests of her Church are intended to illustrate her superstitious proclivities and her ignorance or disregard of diplomatic duties.

The author's version of the events which led to Burton's recall from Damascus differs materially from that of Lady Burton and lacks the corroboration which his wife's account possesses in the shape of correspondence between Burton and the Foreign Office. The one explains the recall as resulting from Lady Burton's taking part in a religious intrigue among a Moslem sect and standing sponsor to 250 so-called converts to Christianity., Lady Burton shows by the publication of her husband's letters that it was his own request, addressed to the home Government, for the means with which to protect these Christians, and the consequent reports of some of his enemies that he was in danger of assassination by the Moslems, that caused his mortifying withdrawal from Damascus.

To one who knows anything of Isabel Burton's life, of her wonderful devotion to her husband, her patient endurance of the wandering, hazardous existence which they led so long, of her deep sympathy with all his plans and ambitions, and of her loyal efforts to gain for his memory honors which were well merited but often withheld, some of the author's statements bear all the marks of blind prejudice, almost of intentional misrepresentation. It is probably true that no other woman in the world could have endured Burton's eccentricities of temper, much less have experienced Lady Burton's ecstatic happiness as his wife. The sincerity of this feeling was proved by her conduct after his death.

Of the main object of the new biography it is enough to say that it does not compare in either fullness or interest with that of Lady Burton.

*THE TRUE LIFE OF CAPT. SIR RICHARD F. BURTON, K. C. M. G., F. R. G. S., &c. Written by his niece, Georgiana M. Stisted, with the authority and approval of the Burton family. $8.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co. London: H. S. Nichols.

An English Onslaught in the East.*

Steeped and saturated in mastering all the details of the Indian mutiny, Mrs. Steele derives from its study the most dramatic of romances. It has been thought that it was not given to women to describe martial deeds, but the author of "On the Face of the Waters" writes as if under the inspiration of the bugle call, the rattle of musket fire, the clank of spurs, the ring of the sabres, and she stands second to no man in her military allure. With those subjects which are apparently impossible to her sex Mrs. Steele shows powers which are marvelous.

The story deals mainly with the attack on Delhi and the struggles made for its capture, and worked into it is a drama of English life. Curious are the figures drawn of the Hindus and Mohammedans who partook in the contest. The palace of the King of Oude is described, and a vivid picture drawn of a fanatical and dissolute Eastern Court. The main interest in the romance centres in a Mr. Greyman, who had at one time charge of the King of Oude's stables. Greyman is a name he has adopted, for he is James Douglas, and once he was in the Queen's service, but for some fault had been cashiered. Long residence in the East made him familiar with Indian habits and customs, and he talks their many languages. He belongs to the English Bureau of Information, and might be called a detective or a spy.

Herbert Erlton, an English officer, is a brute, with no other redeeming quality than his courage. He has lost some wagers on a horse race with Greyman which he cannot pay, when Mrs. Erlton sends for Greyman and offers him her jewels so as to preserve her husband from disgrace, and it seems evident that her husband is a cheat. Greyman refuses the lady's diamonds, but he is struck by her nobility. He thinks of his former days when he was a gentleman.

When the time of horror comes and Mrs. Erlton is in Delhi and every moment of her life in danger, it is Douglas, or Greyman, who saves her, and finally brings her into the English quarters after innumerable perils. Then she becomes in part reconciled to her coarse husband, who has been unfaithful to her, but Erlton is killed the day after their meeting.

"On the Face of the Waters" is the most original of romances, written with a free hand and full of details relating to Eastern life. The spread of the rebellion is followed step by step, and with amazing ingenuity Mrs. Steele has made it almost a history, for she says she "has not allowed fiction to interfere with fact in the slightest degree." Everything is exactly followed, even "to the date, the hour, the scene, the very weather."

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has made us acquainted with Johnny Atkins, the type of the English infantry, that curious compound of roughness and true pluck. Mrs. Steele is describing a scene in a hospital, and an English lad consumed by fever pleads with the doctor to be allowed to take his musket. "For Gawd's sake, Sir! don't say I'm unfit for dooty!" Then he explains what is the matter with him. It was not country fever; it was fever because he wanted "to lick the blood up of Jack Pandy; that's all the matter, you see if it ain't, Sir." Then some of his mates in his company whispered to the surgeon: "They killed his girl at Meerut." That cry of vengeance it was which nerved these Englishmen and made them invincible, for the horrible incidents of that strife, the murder of children, and what was by far more terrible than death to Englishwomen, left something "which neither the fair race nor the dark race is ever likely to quite forget or forgive."

The Heart of the Storm.

The wind was black with the rain
He lashed the lake and the plain;
He pluck'd up an oak by the hair;
Nor spire nor ship did he spare.

But when he came to the face
Of a flow'r, in a desolate place,
He kissed it down to the sod,
And went by, as softly as God.
—JAMES BUCKHAM in Harper's Bazar.

*ON THE FACE OF THE WATERS. A Tale of the Mutiny. By Flora Annie Steele. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE HIMALAYAS.

An Englishman's Record of Sport and Travel There.*

Some one—was it Taine?—has said of the young Englishman that he greets the morning with the remark, "It is a fine day; let us go and kill something." The number of sporting books that hail from the English press would certainly support this statement, and it must be said for the hunter of "big game," at least, that he is prepared to undergo physical hardships in the satisfaction of his zest.

Twenty years ago, when Mr. Stone made his first trip to the ibex grounds of the Wardwan Valley, things were much worse than they are now. Then one was obliged to carry tents and luggage from the start on the plains, and along the route from Rawalpiudi to Baramula the march was over a rugged mountain road. Now the railway runs to Rawalpiudi, "within three days from any point in India," a hill cart meets the train and whirls one off to the blue hills, Murree is reached in time for breakfast, and "staging bungalows" give one the chance of comfortable rest at night, so that when the scene of action is reached the sportsman is fresh for the process of devastation.

Some of Mr. Stone's adventures in Kashmir with the gentlemanly ibex and in Tibet with the uyau and the wild yak have dramatic possibilities, but they are not so exciting as many that have got into Himalayan history. If Mr. Stone had more of the spirit of Tartarin—"killer of lions"—he might have worked up the blood-curdling element in such a case as that of the encounter with the khuni, or "murderer," bull; but he likes better to stick to his main facts, tell the number of shots that he missed as well as the number of those that he made, and discourse pleasantly of the characteristics he has learned to know in game and shikari. He is very far from being the most bloodthirsty of his kind, confessing to a horror of "big bags." "An unconquerable disgust at my own butcherliness comes over me," he says, "when I stand over a noble animal that has been slain by my own hand," and, he adds, with curious logic, "this feeling increases with every trophy added to my collection, till it forces me to drop the pursuit of that particular game and follow something else."

His sympathies are most especially aroused by the Himalayan bear, which, he says, "has been persecuted for a generation in Kashmir by the English sportsman, and has yielded his splendid furry coat year after year amid groans and grumblings that cannot be soon forgotten. An old male mortally wounded and fast dying at your feet, uttering his protest in his own bearish language, seems to say: 'Why have you murdered a harmless creature like me? I keep far away from the human species, and have done them no harm—even the roots and berries that are my food cannot ever be of any use to you and yours.' And after he has been deprived of his coat his stark and naked body lying on the bare hillside resembles so much the human corpse that few can look at it without feelings of compunction."

In the case of the markhor, the typical game of the Kashmir region, Mr. Stone is harder hearted, possibly because he is very much harder-worked, the markhor in his prime being a wily animal, with splendid sight and a well-developed sense of smell. The ibex, who seeks higher levels, owes his safety usually to the alert and watchful female, who is the bête noir of the sportsman, spoiling many a careful stalk, but Mr. Stone gets more pleasure from hunting the ibex than from all the other animals of Kashmir; "he gives you all the chances that a fair-minded animal should give an honest foe. He nevertheless is 'all there' when treading his ancestral hills, and after you have circumvented him you feel that he has been a worthy opponent," which is, after all, the chief desire of a true sportsman.

The cleverness of the animals hunted and the discomforts of life at altitudes varying from 10,000 to 18,000 feet above the level of the sea are not the only difficulties with which the sportsmen of the Himalayas have to contend. The shikáris have it in their power most thoroughly to thwart the plans of their employer, and unless kindness and rupees are used—both with discretion—they will be very apt to use their power. Mr. Stone speaks with impatience of the "reprehensible habit" of ill treating the shikári when luck is bad. "The sportsman who follows this short-tempered gentleman is the real sufferer," he says. "The man who has been roughly handled goes into hiding when he hears of the advent of the next sahib, feigns illness, or swears roundly that no game existed in his neighborhood for years, and thus the unoffending newcomer loses the help of perhaps the only man who can show game."

A characteristic story is that of the shikári and the brown bear. Mr. Stone had fired once at the bear and had then lost sight of him. "A huge rock prevented my seeing the bear and the bear from seeing us. He came full tilt in our direction till he passed the rock on my

*IN AND BEYOND THE HIMALAYS. A Record of Sport and Travel in the Abode of Snow. By S. J. Stone, late Deputy Inspector General of Police, Western Circle, Northwest Provinces of India. Illustrated by Charles Whymper. New York and London: Edward Arnold.

right, certainly not five yards off; then he stopped suddenly, gave a loud grunt, and stood up on his hind legs. We were very much taken aback at this sudden apparition, and Kamál, the shikári, standing next to me, improved the situation by uttering a loud cry, throwing up his hands, and falling on his back just like a woman. The 'whoof' of the bear had knocked him over, but the animal had no idea of attacking. Before I could fire he had turned around and was off like the wind up the slope. I had to run out and get clear of the rock before I could fire, by which time the bear was nearly fifty yards away, but another bullet cut short his career, and he subsided on the spot. Kamál regained his legs and his senses as the rifle cracked the second time. When he saw the result of the shot he ran up to the dead animal and fired volleys of abuse at him; the Kashmiri shikári all over. I dare say he was not afraid, but the suddenness of the rencontre quite upset him. He said his foot slipped! Shortly after he pretended to become seriously ill while crossing the pass—the Kashmiri again." "The Kashmiri," Mr. Stone winds up, "is the oddest mixture of childishness, cunning, bluster, and swagger; they are also perfect at skulking and shamming. The best plan is to ignore their groans and pantomime of suffering; if they complain, offer them their wages and tell them to go home."

It is only fair to record by the side of this lamentable tale the pluck of Yákub, the Pathán, who, when his companions collapsed and had to be sent back, protested stoutly: "You can carry me like a bundle on a tattoo until I am well again or bury me on the roadside if I die, but I won't go back." He turned out to be invaluable, and one is sorry later to read of his unworthy fate. Mr. Stone's most notable feat as a sportsman is the bagging of three wild yak in a week, which, as he "does not care for big bags," satisfies him.

The illustrations to the volume, which have been so highly praised by the English papers, are doubtless accurate, but what a desolate impression they give of art in high latitudes!

Darmesteter's "English Studies."*

James Darmesteter was a French Orientalist whose studies of Zend and Pehlvi and expositions of the Avesta are treasured by scholars. He first went to England when he was twenty-eight years old, in 1877, knowing enough of the language to be able to accept Max Müller's commission to him to translate the Zend original of the "Vendidad" into English.

At this time he began the study of English literature, especially its poetry. It was then that the temptation seized him to interpret that literature to his fellow-countrymen. That temptation was resisted, finally, but not until Prof. Darmesteter had made much progress with his English studies. He was true to the end to his Orientalism, but he strengthened himself for better work in that field by his pursuit of English. As his wife quaintly puts it: "Zoroaster lived to profit by the flitting infidelities of his prophet."

She thus sums up the small but good results of his English work: "A dozen essays, a little book on Shakespeare, an edition of 'Childe Harold,' another of 'Macbeth.' These, with the exception of these few following pages, are all that he had time to glean from English fields." While in India, tracing the last traditions of the Avesta among the Parsees of Bombay, he read "In an Italian Garden," by A. Mary F. Robinson. He determined to make the acquaintance of the poet on his return to England.

"It is easy to understand," his widow writes, "how often I have paused and wondered whether or no I should include in this last sheaf of his English studies the essay which prefixed his subsequent translation of my verses. The essay is far less the opinion of a critic than the ardent expression of a personal sympathy.

But all the more for that, perchance, it is one of the most spontaneous and individual pages in this last little garner of relics. The publishing of these fresh emotional pages is at least an indiscretion; but to keep them back, to confiscate them, seems to me almost a breach of trust."

Of this particular essay it may be said that it was certainly worth translating and preserving in Mrs. Darmesteter's fluent English, as the expression of an emotional state and a fine example of ecstatic appreciation. The essay on the treatment of Jeanne d'Arc in English literature and art as witch, common impostor, heroine, and saint, from William of Worcester and Caxton to Rossetti and William Etty, is a masterful bit of historical writing. There is a remarkably interesting essay on "The French Revolution and Wordsworth;" there are two on George Eliot, who was to Darmesteter, "less a great writer than a moral symbol, of which the name is no longer a mere proper noun, but, writ in shorthand, a whole theory of altruism, pity, or revolt."

The volume also contains papers on Oliver Madox-Brown, "Irish Literature and Ossian," "Irish Political Ballads," and some memoranda of Prof. Darmesteter's sojourn in India. He died in October, 1894.

*ENGLISH STUDIES. By James Darmesteter. Translated by Mary Darmesteter, (A. Mary F. Robinson.) New York: Imported by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A SOLDIER'S DIARY.

Gen. Windham's, Relating to His Career in the Crimea and in India.

The bluntest and bravest of soldiers was Sir Charles Ash Windham, Lieutenant General in the Queen's service, who distinguished himself in the Crimea and during the India mutiny. Gen. Windham, as may be noticed in his recently published correspondence ("The Crimean Diary and Letters of Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Ash Windham, with an introduction by Sir William Howard Russell." London: Kegan Paul.) did not mince his words.

Lord Raglan in the Crimea we all know was far past the time when a man can take charge of an attacking force, even if still good for work in defense. Gen. Windham wrote: "Lord Raglan is a well-mannered, brave, and amiable man of business." Amiability is, though, rather a social than a martial quality. Those old men, young perhaps at the time of the Peninsular war, or who had heard their last gun fired at Waterloo, were incompetent in 1854, and Gen. Windham wrote: "Believe me, your Peninsular heroes are of no use nowadays. They who really led the army in Spain are gone, and those who, as juveniles, served in it, have not caught the mantle that fell from Wellington's shoulders."

Language of this kind, though absolutely truthful, must have made of Gen. Windham a persona ingrata among old-fashioned military circles. Think of an expression of this kind: "Believe me that England must not make a point of selecting all the d——est fools she can find for civil, military, and naval commands, both at home and abroad, if she wants to succeed in a war against Russia."

Windham got dreadfully out of patience with Quartermasters and transportation agents, and it is for the exposure of the utter deficiency of these departments that the writer of the introduction to these letters, William Howard Russell, gained distinction as The London Times's correspondent.

Windham wrote: "I have been hammering for weeks at the transport for this army—when I say weeks I mean months—and yet here we are, at the opening of a campaign, unable to move five miles. By God, it is too bad!"

What a compliment that was when that fine Scotch soldier, Gen. Simpson, said to Windham, after the assault on the Redan: "You have gallantly won your spurs, and I hope you will get them." It was a high honor, too, for Windham to be made Commandant of Sebastopol, for he was indeed "the hero of the Redan."

Not insubordinate, but knowing exactly what to do, Windham may have winked at orders at Cawnpore, when he declined to destroy a bridge, for, as it was shown afterward, without securing that approach to Cawnpore the trouble with the mutineers would have been much more serious. Windham as a soldier England may be proud of.

Tales by Mrs. Molesworth.*

Mrs. Molesworth's uncanny tales have many virtues and but one serious fault, which is the lack of uncanniness. In order to make a reader feel really "ghostly," as one of Mrs. Molesworth's characters puts it, one must make him believe in the circumstances, if not in the causes, set before him. In the first tale, "The Shadow in the Moonlight," the reader does believe, and the reason for such belief is plain enough. It lies in the excellent portrayal of little Dormy—a plucky little fellow ashamed of being afraid, but very much afraid indeed—it is impossible to doubt either his pluck or his fear, and the reader is perfectly willing to take his word for the chill and the chasing phantom that scurries around the gallery. It is very different in the case of "The Man with the Cough" or the commonplace narrative which is called "At the Dip of the Road." These are journeyman ghost stories, with neither skill nor cleverness to recommend them. "Half-way Between the Stiles" has nothing uncanny about it, but it is prettily told, with the sympathetic gentleness that constitutes Mrs. Molesworth's greatest charm. We are not sure that we should like her any better if she frightened us more; there is a nice English flavor to her work that might not amalgamate with too great power to summon spirits from the vasty deep.

Is it, by the way, one of Mrs. Molesworth's idiosyncrasies to substitute "other" for "another" in such sentences as "other three-quarters of an hour and they pulled up at last," or is it an Anglicism to which we have hitherto been deaf and blind?

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. are sending out some very pretty book covers. This one, in its shades of gray and green, is delightful to the eyes, and the paper inside is delightful to the touch. There is also a title page drawn by Fred Hyland in which the lady, whom we take to be an Egyptian lady, is more than ten heads high, and appears to be going through some sort of calisthenic exercise with a little stick and a brazier on a tripod. The curls of the smoke are very graceful, and the lady is not at all curly, and the balance of the composition is beautifully observed, and the blacks are kept well in hand, so that the title page is a very decided ornament to the book, much nicer as a title page than it would have been as a cover, though we confess to surprise at the restraint that in this day of decoration let it be shut up out of sight.

*UNCANNY TALES. By Mrs. Molesworth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1894.

Barye in Baltimore.

In a lecture at the Peabody Institute, in Baltimore, last week, Mr. Ripley Hitchcock referred as follows to the close associations which exist between that city and the sculptor:

"It is a privilege to speak of Barye in Baltimore. More than any other city except Paris, Baltimore has done honor to this great master's name. Amateurs of every country know the memorials in Mount Vernon Place, and that wonderful collection of Barye's bronzes in the Walters art galleries, near at hand. The influence which has come from that house has found expression in the collection of the Corcoran Gallery, in Washington, in museums, and in private collections throughout the country. That influence has affected London and Paris, and especially the latter city, where stands the Barye memorial raised largely by American aid.

"No American amateur can dissociate Barye from Baltimore. No one who, like myself, has found in the Mount Vernon galleries an open college of liberal arts can speak of Barye without a tribute to the first of American amateurs—Mr. William Thompson Walters.

"When the work of this century comes to be seen in its true perspective, and end-of-the-century pessimism as well as boastfulness have been dispelled, it will be realized that not only the steamboat, the railroad, and the applications of electricity, but also art will rank among the nineteenth century's high claim upon posterity. It will be recognized that the century has not been so devoid of sculpture as we might infer from the occasional action of Congressional and other official committees.

"In France the century's roll of sculptors bears the names of David d'Angers, Barye, Rude, Carpeaux, Mencier, Jouffrey, and Rodin, to take but a few. These are not cases of sporadic genius. No other country can trace its sculptors so uninterruptedly. The history of French sculpture runs from the carvers of stone images, whose loving work remains to tell us of the spirit which built the cathedrals of the Middle Ages.

"The four groups reproduced for Baltimore from the original models are classic in the best sense, and yet they avoid the ultra-conventionalism of extreme classicism. They are the work of the individual. I need not remind you that only in Mount Vernon Place can these groups be properly seen. On the pediments of the Louvre they have been placed so far above the ground that much of their beauty is lost. No nobler monuments could have been chosen than these groups and the stately Lion of the Tuileries, which your city owes to the wise munificence of Mr. Walters. How farsighted his action was we can realize when we encounter public statues like the rocking-horse Jackson, in Washington. Baltimore teaches an object lesson to the country."

A Northumbrian Woman's Diet.

From Longman's Magazine.

A Northumbrian woman whose work lay in the fields, who came of a big race, and allayed her own hearty appetite with oatmeal porridge and milk, was naturally buxom and blowsy, and had a gait and manner that belonged to her vocation. You could not expect much delicacy or refinement there. Yet many of these big, strong, awkward women had a simple kindness and affectionateness that belonged equally with their faults to an unsophisticated nature. I speak of the old style—change has been proceeding rapidly during the last decade or two. The gangs of women now to be seen are paler in color, more stunted in size; and, I am told by those who employ them, less capable workers than their predecessors. And this, by a kind of paradox, is an effect of better times! It is to a large extent due to diet. Since wheat has fallen so much in price, flour has supplanted oatmeal, and milk has been ousted by cheap tea; and the new food may be more genteel, but it is not so nourishing as the old.

Certain American Editions.

From The Book-Buyer.

The American editions of many English authors were of prime importance in the careers of the writers, and to ignore them is to ignore most potent factors in their lives. The publication of the "Yellowplush Correspondence" in Philadelphia was followed by the "Comic Tales and Sketches," and the success of the American book was the influence that induced the London publisher to assume the risk. In the same way, the Miscellanies collected from original sources and published in twelve volumes by the Appletons in New York in 1852 and 1853 induced the publication of the Miscellanies in London in 1855 to 1857. Thackeray carried home a set of these Appleton volumes to aid him in selecting the papers for the London issue; and yet, would the bibliographer tell us that the London edition of 1855-7 was the "first," and that the New York edition exists not at all?

The Expert in a Criminal Trial.

From The North American Review.

Under existing conditions expert testimony in criminal trials is to be regarded, according to the point of view, as a farce or a tragedy. The expert witness presents us the humiliating spectacle of the alleged scientist turned advocate, mountebank, and trickster. He appears as a professed partisan—for hire. He hides his true opinions behind equivocal or evasive answers—for a consideration. He expresses by implication views he does not really hold—that he may seem to earn his fee. In a word, he sacrifices his mistress Science at the shrine of Mammon.

At all events, he is openly accused of all this, and much more in kind. He is railed at, scoffed at, jeered. The most charitable of popular opinions as to his character seems to be that which regards him as an unmitigated joke. And meantime he is placed in such a position that it is impossible for him to defend himself against these allegations. He may be a true scientist, learned, honest, conscientious, but under existing methods he cannot prove that he is such. The populace will judge him by his company, and, as matters stand, some portions of his company are pretty certain to be bad. Whatever his real character, the fate of poor Tray awaits him.

A Curious Bird, the Weka.

From "Pioneer Work in the Alps of New Zealand," by A. P. Harper.

As to food, he is omnivorous, eating everything, from a pea rifle cartridge to the remains of one of his own offspring. I remember an instance of this, when our dog unfortunately killed a young bird, which was too small to eat. The parents made a decent show of grief over their loss, and then—being quite sure that the little one was dead—proceeded to eat up its still warm remains. In camp wekas are useful as scavengers; but they are incorrigible thieves, trying to take away everything at all white or glittering; and, as they are able to move a weight of two to three pounds, it may be well imagined that a careful lookout has to be kept. The glance of mingled triumph and contempt which a weka gives over his shoulder as he walks off with your pipe is inimitable, and his whole attitude would make a most laughable picture, if well drawn.

Classicism and Romanticism in Music.

From "How to Listen to Music," Krehbiel.

Classical composers are those of the first rank who have developed music to the highest pitch of perfection on its formal side, and, in obedience to generally accepted laws, preferring aesthetic beauty, pure and simple, over emotional content, refusing to sacrifice form to characteristic expression. Romantic composers are those who have sought their ideals in other regions and striven to give expression to them, irrespective of the restrictions and limitations of form and the conventions of law—composers with whom, in brief, content outweighs manner.

William Morris.

O. E. Olin in The Arena.

Far up he climbed upon the mount of light,
The sacred mount whose beauteous summit stands
Crowned with th' eternal bloom of all the years
The laurel wreath was waving in glad hands;
But when his foot was on the topmost height
He heard the cries of men borne up through tears,
And dropped the lute for shield and spear of knight.
Quick from its idle sheath the sword he drew,
And moving downward to the fields of woe,
He set the bugle to his lips and blew
A mortal challenge to each brother's foe.
So when there came the boon of early rest,
'Twas written only that he fell in fight.
O men, O loving Father, which was best?

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of the Chosen People. By H. A. Guerber. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 60c.

National Epics. By Kate Milner Robb. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents. Travels and Explorations of the Jesuit Missionaries in New France. Edited by Reuben Goldthwaites. 8vo. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers. Vol. III. $5.

A Guide to Systematic Readings. In the Encyclopaedia Britannica. By James Baldwin. 8vo. New York: The Werner Company.

New American Supplement to the Latest Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. In 5 Volumes. Vol. I. Large 8vo. New York: The Werner Company.

Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century. Edited by W. Robertson Nicoll, M. A., LL. D., and Thomas J. Wise. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Vol. II. $8.

FICTION.

Pickle the Spy, or the Incognito of Prince Charles. By Andrew Lang. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

On the Face of the Waters. By Flora Annie Steel. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

For the White Rose of Arno. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

A Minion of the Moon. By T. W. Speight. 8vo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Clock of Nature. By Hugh Macmillan. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.50.

The Optimist. By Charles Frederic Goss. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.25.

The Book of Lies. By John Langdon Heaton. 16mo. New York; The Morse Company.

A Society Woman on Two Continents. By Sally Britton Spottiswood Mackin. 12mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.50.

The Last Essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50c.

Abraham Lincoln. A poem. By Lyman Whitney Allen. 12mo. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1. 2 Copies.

Trouble D'Ame. Par Daniel Riche. 12mo. Paris: Ernest Flammarion. Paper, 3f. 50c.

Lauda Sion; or, The Liturgical Hymns of the Church. Lectures Delivered in 1894 under the Auspices of the Church Club of New York. 12mo. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co.

Habit and Instinct. By Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan. 8vo. New York: Edward Arnold. $4.

Guesses at the Riddle of Existence and Other Essays of Kindred Subjects. By Goldwin Smith. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Household Economics. By Helen Campbell. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

With the Trade Winds. By Ira Nelson Morris. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1897.

What Is History.

In Mr. Edward L. Pierce's "Recollections as a Source of History," (Addresses and Papers, Roberts Brothers,) he has written a valuable paper on memory, and memory must be more or less "the basis of historical narrative." The ability to tell exactly what we have seen must depend on two things—power of observation and, after that, skill in the telling of it. Every day in the courts it is evident that there are witnesses who do not see, or, having seen, are unable to describe what they have seen. The incidents may have been of the day before or of the year before. Whenever there is a period which has elapsed, the accuracy of the witness depending on his memory becomes, according to individual faculties, more or less uncertain.

When history has to be written, the evidences received from the witness, oral if he were present, or written, must be critically examined. A skeptical historian, Mr. Pierce intimates, in such conditions may come nearer the truth. That one factor, retentiveness, varies in persons of the most brilliant mental ability. Mr. Pierce tells that in the seventies he would often ask Longfellow about something which had happened in the thirties or forties, and in the seventies Longfellow was sixty-three years old. The poet's answer was: "You had better ask Hilliard."

The trouble seems to be that the witness of an event, when asked to relate it, has his imagination fired, and colors the facts. There is unconscious exaggeration. Historians have even questioned the authenticity of many of the sources of the French Revolution, as the "diaries of eye witnesses, memoirs, and public documents," and have assigned "small value to memoirs written several years after the events by persons who had been contemporary with them." If we were to insist, then, that no diary can be trusted save the one written the same day that an event occurred, we would have to discard the major part of that evidence Taine presents so elaborately in his "French Revolution."

Mr. Pierce has studied the Boston "Tea Party." We have the date, Dec. 16, 1773, and the general features, but we do not know who threw the tea into the water. When it was done and all over the perpetrators were far too clever to give themselves away. In 1836 Peter Edes said that his father, Benjamin, had a list of the names, but no one ever saw the list. John Adams did not know who were the men. There is a family tradition that there tumbled out "of a father or a son's boots some tea the morning after the event took place," but the fact has never been authenticated. Mr. Pierce scans the whole ground, and comes to the conclusion "that no one person has been identified with any certainty as a member of the historic Tea Party"—at least, upon any evidence on which a plaintiff or a prosecutor could expect a verdict.

After all, the tea party business was a trivial one, and just such an effervescence of temper as the higher-minded patriots of Boston in 1773 might never have had a hand in. Of course, it is not likely to be ever forgotten, for in the old histories it always was pictorially represented. Few people in New England know that a similar exhibition of popular wrath directed against tea happened in Annapolis on the 19th of February, 1774. A vessel, the Peggy Stewart, with her cargo of Bohea, was much more effectually served in Annapolis than the one in Boston, as the craft was burned, and to-day Mr. F. B. Mayer is painting a picture of the event. Mr. Pierce's first doubts must have taken birth when he was at Port Royal, and he heard the stories of the trustworthy contraband. Great historic personages often have their statues placed on a heap of rubbish, and the pedestal is always increasing.

A New Kind of Portrait Wanted.

There are two Morlands which provoke discussion in England. The pictures represent two handsome young women. One is washing lace in a basin, the other is ironing. Are they or are they not laundry maids, or young women of "quality"? There seems to be strong and positive evidence that the washer and the ironer were the Misses Gunning. It looks, however, as if it was not George Morland who was the painter, but his father, Henry Robert Morland. It is not the question of the painter, but the method of treatment, which is to be considered.

Why should the lady of to-day insist on being painted with the stereotyped simper, tricked out in her best, or as gazing with great determination at nothing in particular? What additional scope and variety might not a clever artist find in painting a woman engaged in her domestic duties? Would a woman look any the worse if she had a bandana handkerchief on her head and a duster in her hand? What nice effects could be produced in the "portrait of a lady with the chafing dish"! What a graceful pose would be indicated in the "young lady beating up a soufflé"!

We are entirely too conventional in such things—too stuck up and narrow in our limitations. Women do not always gasp in "nocturnes" or languish in "symphonies of color." We want some emancipation in art, or at least in the special art of portraiture. "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute," and the first well-bred woman who would allow herself to be painted, say "washing lace in a basin," might perhaps be a noble martyr to the cause of rational art; but, then, the effects would be so natural, so captivating, that, through pure jealousy, her fair sisters would at once follow, and then adieu to the stilts on which artistic conventionality stalks.

Why Destroy the Engraver's Art?

There is an excellent suggestion offered by Philip Burne-Jones in The London Times relative to the plates of engravings. English print sellers and American ones are in the habit of having a certain limited number of prints struck from a plate, and then they destroy the engraver's work. This, of course, secures a certain number of copies, but there can be after the plate is broken up no more copies possible.

Mr. Burne-Jones proposes that the work of the engraver, or the plate, be not destroyed, but sent, say, to the British Museum or any other Government institution, to be preserved there, under guarantee that, though it may be examined, no copies can ever be struck from it. It does seem like ruthless vandalism to destroy the plate over which the engraver or etcher has so skillfully toiled.

Destruction of a plate seems, then, an act of savagery. The chances are that in 200 years after the impressions have been struck off they will be lost through fire or flood. Ought we not to look forward to the time when our descendants might like to see and admire the good work of a former age?

The United State National Museum at Washington might be made the recipient of such plates and the custodian of them. The breaking up of a fine plate, if you think of it, is a dog in the manger kind of business.

A German's Horrible Art.

Horribly energetic—in a frenzy—is that German painter Franz Stuck. He would away with all that is tender and gentle. Here is "blood and iron" in art, for no matter what Stuck handles, with his fierceness he carries you off your feet. As to your own personal locomotion, you might rather like to be wafted, as is a leaf by a gentle stream, than to be slung into space by a cyclone.

Take Stuck's "The Sphinx." Did she or did she not do away with those gentlemen who might not have guessed her riddle? In Franz Stuck's picture, the sphinx has caught her man. She clutches her prey with her massive leonine forearms, and her cruel claws lacerate his back. The talons are locked in his quivering muscles. Her head is shrouded with long, flowing hair, and her lips are glued to his. She is throttling him.

Another of Stuck's canvases has for its title "War." The ground is littered with the dead. Arms, in the last spasm of agony, are reared above the corpses. Over the field of slaughter rides the conqueror, a grim, impassive figure, a two-handed sword thrown over his shoulder. The head, with the victor's crown, is that of the sinister, low-browed Nero. The black horse, with lolling tongue, jaded and fagged, tramples on the dead. He strides on, and must crush with heavy foot numerous carcasses. There are studies here, if prosecuted, in many a morgue. The impression it leaves is horrible.

Mr. Schultze-Naumburg, describing the Sphinx, carries the hyperbole to its extreme limit when he says: "This picture has a stamp of force that seems as if it might burst the frame." Whether this work will leave its impress on contemporaneous German art no one can tell. It is just that style of work which, bound to have imitators, will have its silly exaggerations and vulgar absurdities. If cruelty to mankind, battles, and murderings, all the horrors of strife, were more forcibly explained by Franz Stuck, then his "War" might fulfill a great mission.

In a pure art sense, we think it evident that, as it was said to be a Michael Angelo dictum that it is alone the nude which expresses the play of human passions, and all shreds of vesture's dull effects, the artist's nude figure of the victor on the horse, and the beast bereft of trappings, exemplifies this idea fully.

A Literary Order of Merit.

Some years ago The London Bookman asked men distinguished in English literature to give their opinions relative to a State recognition of authors. Max Müller, in his reply, said that, so far as England was concerned, he did not see any advantage in the creation of a general State recognition. He intimated that in France and Russia, where such a particular circle had been formed, "corrupt influences are at work to secure such distinctions," and that "the mischief is far greater than appears on the surface."

Max Müller lauded the German "Order pour le Merite," founded by Frederick the Great. The order consists of thirty persons, twenty renowned for scientific attainments and ten for art. The Knights choose a successor when there is a vacancy, and "the Sovereign confirms their choice and bestows the insignia on the new Knight." Its exclusiveness may be understood, because Bismarck did not obtain the "Order pour le Merite," though Moltke did.

Carlyle turned up his nose at a Grand Cross of the Bath, but had the German order, and the Queen gave him permission to sport it at the Court of St. James's.

John Tyndall, having been asked to give his opinion, was opposed to any State recognition of authors. He wrote: "Is it not to be feared that, as matters now stand, the pushing and plausible man, with a smooth tongue and a thick skin, would in many cases have the advantage over the more retiring man of real merit?" Then, he was afraid that the public would "take the symbol for the reality."

Lecky, it seems to us, did not answer the question directly, but put in another. "I think," he writes, "the higher literature in England meets with a very adequate social recognition, but it is exceedingly underpaid, judging by the standard of the emoluments earned by equal ability and labor in other fields." We must bear in mind that Lord Tennyson was getting £5,000 a year, and for five years besides additional royalties, which in one case amounted to £6,000 more.

Thomas Hardy's answer was a happy one, neat and light of touch:

"I daresay it would be very interesting that literature should be honored by the State. But I don't see how it could be satisfactorily done. The highest flights of the pen are often, indeed mostly, the excursions and revelations of souls unreconciled to life; while the natural tendency of a Government would be to encourage acquiescence in life as it is. However, I have not thought much about the matter."

Coventry Patmore.

In Mr. Andrew Lang's "At the Sign of the Ship" (Longman's Magazine) he brings into notice a very ugly criticism, printed in Blackwood's Magazine in September, 1844, on Coventry Patmore. Here is a part of this withering review: "The weakest inanity ever perpetrated in rhyme by the vilest poetaster of any former generation becomes masculine verse when contrasted with the naseous pulings of Mr. Patmore's muse. * * * Nothing is so tenacious of life as the spawn of frogs—nothing is so vivacious as corruption, until it has reached its last stage. Coventry Patmore's volume has reached the ultimate terminus of poetical degradation; and our conclusion, as well as our hope, is that the fry must become extinct in him. His poetry (thank Heaven!) cannot corrupt into anything worse than itself." What was the reason for this bitter notice? Who wrote it? Mr. Andrew Lang makes these surmises: Coventry Patmore's father had been a contributor to Blackwood's in 1818, and had left the Maga when John Scott fought a duel with Christie, who was Lockhart's friend. Patmore, Sr., was Scott's second. Wilson probably did not write it. It would not be correct to insist that Lockhart wrote the criticism. From all prejudices and blunders the good Lord preserve us, and, alas! that literary prejudices should ever occur. But Blackwood of 1897 is not to be held accountable for the errors of judgment of over half a century ago.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

East Gallery.

It might be supposed as the East Gallery is the smallest in the old Academy of Design, that the Hanging Committees of the various exhibitions would favor the placing there of a selection of the best pictures in the displays. The room is especially well adapted to the hanging of cabinet-size oils and small water colors. As a rule, however, the East Gallery, by some chance, rarely contains, even at the water color exhibition, more than one or two important works, and this year is no exception to the rule. The general excellence of the exhibition, as a whole, has prevented any really inferior canvases being hung there, but, with the exception of Alfred Frederick's "Maternal Solicitude," Henry B. Snell's "Top of the Cliffs," and several figure pictures by the brothers Moran, there is nothing of any marked note in this gallery.

The following brief review of the gallery's contents is given this morning, following that of the North Gallery last Saturday, to enable those art lovers who have not visited the exhibition to know something of what they may find there, and to recall perchance to those who have inspected it some pleasant memories of their visit. Albert Herter's little allegorical conceit, "The Theft of Roses," does not compare in merit in any way with his superb and rich-colored "Peacocks," in the South Gallery. The color scheme of light green is not particularly well worked out, and the floating female figure is decidedly angular. Of the three Venetian scenes by Thomas Moran little can be said beyond the usual praise for their Turneresque color and conception. In his "Cliffs of the Upper Colorado, Wyoming," is a strong and characteristic Western landscape, with all the boldness of conception and fine color scheme which Moran possesses.

C. D. Weldon has certainly studied Japanese interiors with a careful and appreciative eye. His "Temple Court at Nikko" is admirably drawn and charmingly painted, the details being especially well treated. If William T. Smedley was as much a master of color as of drawing and grouping, some of our few good American figure painters would have to tremble for their laurels. His "Lesson in Botany," an old man pointing out the beauties of a flower to a maiden on a breezy hillside, has good action and story. David Clark has well caught the beauties of an early Spring day on Long Island in his "Blossom Time Near Flushing," in which the color is very delicate. "Conanchet Bridge, Narragansett, R. I.," by George H. Smillie, is a thoroughly good landscape, painted with due appreciation of the picturesque atmosphere of the place. In a "Corner of My Garden" W. Hamilton Gibson has given life and interest to such a homely subject as a cabbage patch. The sunlight under the leaves is cleverly treated. W. L. Lathrop in "Maples" shows one of those simple and strong little studies of nature which have brought him so much to the front the past two years. Maud Humphrey's "Portrait Study" of a maiden in a red dress, with a Gainsborough hat, is simple, pretty, and refined, with the reds of the gown well managed. There is good expression, if not over careful drawing, in Francis C. Jones's "Mirror." One could wish that Charles Mente in his "Return of the Flock," had been able to draw Mauve's sheep as well as he has transcribed the atmosphere and sentiment of Mauve's sheep pieces. "Canvas-back Ducks," not a still life, but a well-drawn picture of three of these kings of wild fowls flying over a marsh, just suggested below, will enable all sportsman visitors to the gallery to hail Charles Volkmar, the painter, as a brother.

The poet-painter, Henry Farrer, in the "Twilight's Thoughtful Hour," gives us the best of his examples in the present display—a curious color scheme of greenish yellow pervaded with his usual sentiment. Of the two examples by Walter Satterlee, the "Evening Star," an allegorical female figure, floating through a greenish twilight atmosphere, and "The Reaper," a study of a Normandy peasant girl, bearing home her sheaves at nightfall, the latter is by far the best, and has good action and story. "Grandmother's Roses," by W. Granville Smith, is a little stiff in drawing. There are good feeling and a charming sense of loneliness in James D. Smillie's "Winter Moonlight," and Albert G. Reinhart shows a delicate little still life. George H. Smillie's "Cohasset, Mass.," is one of those New England coast scenes, with charming color and sentiment, for which his brush is noted, and Walter Douglas's "Jersey Hillside" is simply and truthfully painted.

Mention was made in the first general review of the exhibition in this supplement of R. M. Shurtleff's "Upland Pasture." This canvas marks a decided advance for Mr. Shurtleff, who is generally known as the painter of "Woodland Glades." It has fine outdoor feeling, rich color, and a sense of air and space which makes it stand out among its fellows. "Foggy Weather," by C. L. Gallagher, is a good tonal study, and J. Wells Champney's "Ghent Gate at Bruges," and William J. Whittemore's "Ponte Vecchio, Florence," are both admirable studies of architecture, and clear and fresh in color. Leon Moran's little figure picture, "Tea and Gossip," is charmingly refined, and Carlton T. Chapman's "Five O'clock at St. Ives," has good local color and feeling. Ben Foster's "Dreary Road," while somewhat too sombre in color, has abundant sentiment.

Attention has already been called to Alfred Frederick's "Maternal Solicitude," as one of the best pictures in the exhibition. The story of old Puritan days which the figures so well tell is delightful in sentiment, good in drawing and grouping. The color is a little hard. Percy Moran's two pictures of the last century, "Breaking the News" and "The King's Favorite," are refined in sentiment and dainty in color, but are marred by a certain stiffness in the figures. There is delicious color in George H. McCord's "Holford Vale, England," fine sunlight effect in Percy Moran's "Coming from Mass—Old Mexico," and W. H. Drake's "The Willows," is delicate in color. J. C. Nicoll's "Near Williamtown, Mass.," is a strong landscape, and Henry P. Smith's "Study in Venice" recalls Rico, both in color and feeling. The picture of the gallery, however, is Henry B. Snell's "Top of the Cliffs," with its foreground of green turf, sloping to the middle distance, where it falls down to unimagined depths below, and beyond, the placid sea of a Summer noon, rippled by the wind here and there, two far-off sails, stretching away to where "the blue of heaven on bluer waves shuts down." Mr. Snell deserves the greatest credit for this simple, truthful rendering of a familiar scene.

Next week's review will be devoted to the West Gallery.

ART IN BOOK COVERS.

Woman's Work in the Past—Modern Cloth Bindings.

Men have not had all to do with bookbinding. Art being a reflection of manners, it must be evident that, as far as the outside of a book goes, it was woman whose influence first had much to do with the binding of it. The first Medici woman brought to France many of the elegances of the Italian Renaissance. It was Diane de Poictiers who improved on the Italian fashions. Then came Marguerite de Valois, and her taste was more dainty and more feminine. Parallelism of lines tooled on books and arabesques was replaced by flowers, and Marguerite took her own flower as a device. With Le Gascon as master of his craft, there came a change. Anne of Austria must have loved lace, and so she had her books decorated like her Valenciennes sleeves or her Point d'Espagne fichu.

Le Gascon had his day, when came the Jansenists and the severe Port Royal school, and then there was another change. Overdecoration of a book cover was almost deemed a sin. In the bindings of Du Seuil and Boyet you see the repressive movement.

Nothing lasts long; only bide your time, and on the dial face of fashion, when the hands point at 6 o'clock, day, they will rapidly turn to-morrow and indicate the 12 o'clock of a hundred years before. Pasdeloup and Derome were the great bookbinders when Mme. de Pompadour was a quasi Queen. What was novel then was the mosaic work. Next came the less original binders, the Bradels, Bizaux, and Vente. But France was going fast to the dogs. Money was not plentiful. The rich patrons, the fine ladies, became economical. The louis d'or was a scarce coin.

The French Revolution smashed many things, as the printing of books, and, of course, the binding of them. What want had a poissarde for a book? Whenever there is a great social upheaval there is a holocaust of books.

If you are learned in bindings, you may associate your books with the fashions of the past, and, because women make these fashions, they have left the impression of their finger tips on the decorated volumes.

Artistic cloth covers for books make a comparatively new industry. Many men and women of reputation as artists or designers find it profitable to devote their time largely to this class of work. There is very good pay for those who have genius or talent in producing attractive designs. A publisher will not hesitate about paying a good price for an original and striking idea, because he has found that the cover has much to do with selling the book. In these days the merit is quite as apt to be on the outside as on the inside of the volume.

What publishers and designers now claim is that the production of book covers stands upon an artistic rather than a mechanical basis. The compensation for designs is estimated from the standpoint of art work, and if a designer makes a "hit" and produces something that appeals to the taste of refined people, while being "catchy" enough to help the sale of the book, it is like the inspired stroke of the brush that gives the true color and light to a painting. A reputation is made and the artist may earn in a day what would be a salary for months.

Until very recent times title pages and covers were merely a matter of good taste in the printing office. With the call for commercial books—quick-selling works of the lighter and cheaper class—there has come a demand for unique and beautiful covers. This want is keen enough to arouse the ambition of thousands of people who have pronounced tastes along the line indicated, and within the past year it has become a common thing for young women and men to produce and offer among publishers sketches which they consider suitable. Perhaps the majority of these productions are rejected, but enough are accepted to show that a new business has been created. These stock designs may remain in the publisher's desk for months, or even years, before the book turns up which they will suitably illustrate. In the nature of things they cannot be used right away. When a work is to be published in a given time, the professional designer is consulted, and usually he is allowed to read the manuscript or the proofs, in order that the design for the cover may convey an idea of the character of the text.

The designer of covers must first of all have artistic tastes. In the next place he must know something of historic ornamentation, as there is now a furor for that sort of thing. He must know how to apply ornament to design. He must know what colors will be effective and harmonious on the material which the publisher has decided on for the cover.

This idea is illustrated in Poultney Bigelow's "History of the German Struggle for Liberty." It is in octavo volumes, and the body of the cover is Prussian blue. The decorative piece is a banner, surmounted by the Prussian eagle. The red, white, and black (German colors) are used in connection with gold, and the effect is striking. The coloring is rich, but it is not overdone, and the design suits the text. Here in a nutshell is the theory or the philosophy of the new school. Art is demanded by the refined customer. Attractiveness is wanted for the casual buyer. Appropriateness is insisted on by a trained and sagacious publisher.

This modern idea is also applied in Mark Twain's "Joan of Arc." This is a single octavo volume of 500 pages. The whole edition is in crimson binding. The basis of the ornamentation are a shield and a sword, and surmounting these a wreath, cross, and halo. The colors used are gold and aluminium. Here are beauty and simplicity, and at the same time a suggestion of the character of the contents.

While artists are studying new effects or appropriate designs, the publishers are eagerly hunting for novelties in materials. A ribbed linen has just come into use, which is exceedingly effective for works of fiction, or, in fact, for any but standard library books. The body of the cloth has a soft appearance, and the ribs may be perpendicular or horizontal. It is a genuine novelty, pleasing to the eye and attractive on the counter. However, the greatest changes of the day in the production of books are in the designs for covers. The development is in the direction of real art, and the sentiment underlying the new industry is a wholesome one.

A beautiful thing, as well as a novelty, is Gilbert L. Woglom's "Parakites." The edition is in buff buckram, which is in itself attractive. The design suggests the character of the book. In the lower left-hand corner is a tower, from the various windows of which extend lines and kites at different altitudes. While the drawing is off-hand and breezy in spirit, it is more than ordinarily effective, as well as artistic. The bold lettering on this cover is in keeping with dominating ideas of the present day. The illustrations of New York scenes which appear in Mr. Woglom's kite-flying book are from photographs taken from a kite. Some of the views were taken at a considerable altitude.

Another attractive book, from the standpoints of the artist and the binder, is Clemens R. Markham's "The Incas." This shows a new treatment of buckram, the body having a finish like basketwork. The cover of this work has a golden sun effect, with radiations which extend to the edges and corners. This again bears out the new idea of art work, that gives a plain suggestion of the nature of the contents.

American manufacturers have been accomplishing surprises in the production of buckram cloth novelties during the past year. The fine English buckrams of recent days are hard to equal, but certainly for novel effects the Americans are not behind them. The basket effect on American buckram is shown nicely in Anthony Hope's "Phroso," which has appeared in book form within a fortnight. There are new and choice things in marble imitations on the covers of other late works.

HARPER & BROTHERS

PUBLISHED THURSDAY, FEB. 11:

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These charmingly frank and practical chapters on subjects of perennial interest to women are prepared by a writer who has had access to the secrets which for centuries have made the ladies of Spain famous for their beauty. The hair, the eyes, the complexion, the hands, the feet, the graceful carriage, and, above all, the health and vigor of women, are delightfully treated.

A Comedy by
W. D. Howells

A PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT. Comedy. Illustrated. Square 32mo, Paper, 50 cents.

A young woman is about to become engaged to a young man, but hesitates because she has formerly been engaged to another man. The young man had been similarly attached. Mr. Howells straightens out the complication in his usual felicitous style.

OTHER PLAYS BY MR. HOWELLS.

A LIKELY STORY.—THE MOUSE-TRAP.—FIVE-O'CLOCK TEA.—EVENING DRESS.—THE UNEXPECTED GUESTS.—A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.—THE ALBANY DEPOT.—THE GARROTERS. Illustrated. Cloth, 50 cents each. —THE MOUSE-TRAP, A LIKELY STORY, THE GARROTERS, and FIVE-O'CLOCK TEA, in one volume, illustrated, $1.00.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, N. Y.

Provincial New York.*

There is, of course, no spirit of caste in America. We hold with James Mill that it is an institution fatal to free competition and opposed to individual happiness. But there are times and occasions when the strict law of freedom and equality is relaxed. The urbanite, for example, is permitted to express in manner, if not in words, his conviction that an indelible stain rests upon the suburbanite. "Every shepherd is an abomination unto the Egyptians," and the Egyptians of New York think of all other cities as under the rule of the shepherd Kings.

Mr. Shipman is very amusing in his joyous revelations of the point of view of the New Yorker in conflict with the point of view of the Philadelphian, of the Bostonian, of the Chicago girl. And his cleverness takes account of the fact that New York is, if anything, more provincial than Paris in its naïve self-absorption. At times, too, he digs below the surface and touches a nerve. The nice girl from "a little provincial Western town" comes too close to the truth to be quite in character when she accuses the citizens of the metropolis of caring little for the treasures of the world that are thrown at their feet. "Music, pictures, plays, and books mean nothing to most of you," she says; "they but lightly amuse you and often not that. And as for life itself, you only play at it and around it, deceiving yourselves with the idea that you are men of the world, and fretting under any little word that pricks your self-conceit and brings disillusionment."

There is rather more matter than style in these essays, although style is not lacking. After the silken rustle of the "Dolly Dialogues," the average dialogue hints of starch. But it is a very "stylish" little book with its quiet cover, its broad margins, its black type, its heavy paper, and with Mr. Gibson's pictures to accentuate its severely excellent taste.

*URBAN DIALOGUES. By Louis Evan Shipman. New York: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

A Little Grave.

Dark are the mounds where the snow-blast is sweeping,
Wild is the cry of the wind on its flight,
Cold is the drift that the north wind is heaping
Over the nursling alone in the night!

Alone in the night and the dark, that went creeping
Out of her arms but a daybreak ago!
Anguished with sorrow, her watch she is keeping,
Far would she follow through storm and through snow.

Nay, tender mother, have done with your weeping,
Not in the night and the dark has he part!
His all of bright heaven save when he is sleeping
And dreaming of heaven, warm, warm is your heart!

—From Harper's Bazaar.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Mrs. Nansen, represented as a particularly lively and strong woman, has been driven wild by the interviewer. She is said to have adopted at the end a manner something akin to imbecility. So when she was required to give the enterprising press representative some details of Nansen's explorations her mien was one of blank wonder. "Nansen? Did you say Nansen? I know nothing about Nansen."

Mr. Charles W. Frederickson of Brooklyn, who died at the close of last month, had some great books. His special taste was for Charles Lamb and the works of that period. He had a black-letter Chaucer, a folio Dayton, and a grand Ben Jonson, and, besides, books with their margins engrossed by Lamb. He is said to have owned a Pindar, with Byron's autograph of 1811.

The Bulletino della Pubbliazioni Italiani gives an enormous production of books for Italy. There were published, so this authority states, 9,978 new books in 1896. The bulk of the publication was in law-jurisprudence and political science. Poetry was 326, fiction 322, works of reference only 3, political journals 125, all included. We cannot account for the vast number. There can be no error, because in 1895 the total was 9,437.

May & Williams of Chicago have just published "Hours with Famous Parisians," by Stuart Henry.

A Sir William Waller of 1680—his "Divine Meditations"—despite its title, belongs really to the "Bibliotheca Piscatoria," and with many other rare and choice volumes, is in a catalogue of 327 volumes offered by George D. Smith of 4 East Forty-second Street.

"They revel in the limburger of literature," a Chicago phrase, has its merits. Studying the limitations of cheeses, it must be evident that their powers vary, depending on their age. Whether exactly Cheddar, Neufchatel, Stilton, Roquefort, Brie, Gruyere, and Parmesan, might stand in an ascending or descending scale, must be left to individual taste.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company will publish shortly "Christian Citizenship," by Dr. Carlos Martyn. Dr. Martyn, it is to be remembered, was the author of the biography of Wendell Phillips; "Hero Tales from Sacred Story," by Dr. Louis Albert Banks; "The Epic of Paul," by Prof. Franklin Johnson, will be issued by the same concern.

"The Babe B. A." is the title of a volume descriptive of Cambridge (England) student life, written by Mr. Edward F. Benson, the author of "Dodo." The publishers are Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is the intention of the Messrs. Putnam's Sons to publish a series of volumes descriptive of collegiate life, as in Heidelberg, Bologna, and Paris.

In looking over the "Bulletin of the Educational Alliance," taking note only of what is called the "Special Calendar," which gives the names of the circles which hold meetings in the Hebrew Institute, it is the variety of topics and their destinations which are so interesting. There is "The George Eliot Circle," "The Margaret E. Sangster Circle," "A Dressmaking Class," "The Faraday Society," "The Progressive Literary Society," the "Irving Literary Club," "The Halévy Singing Class," "A Stenography Class," "A Rubinstein Philharmonic Society," an "American Literature Club," a "Cooking Class," and last and not least, "A Mandolin Class." This building must be an educational beehive.

A far-reaching title is that given to a series to be called "Literatures of the World." The first issue is on classical Greek literature. The general editor is to be Edmund Gosse. The first number is to appear next month. The publisher is Heinemann.

"Unkist, Unkind," is the title of Miss Violet Hunt's new novel.

An appreciation of Wordsworth from France? Prof. Emile Legonis of Lyons, is the Frenchman who understands the poet. The volume published in France, has been so successful that it has been translated, with the title "The Early Life of William Wordsworth," and the work is to be issued by the Messrs. Dent.

Mr. Murray is to publish Dr. Oliver Thatcher and Dr Ferdinand Schwell's "Europe in the Middle Ages."

An interesting book will be Mr. Melrose's "Told from the Ranks." It is the story of the battles fought in Queen Victoria's time by English soldiers.

The Homiletic Review for February (Funk & Wagnalls Company) contains Prof. B. B. Warfield's "The Indispensableness of Systematic Theology to a Preacher"; Dr. C. Gelkie's "How the Preacher May Best Make Us People Familiar With Christ's Life"; the Rev. E. F. Burr's "The Missionary Problem," and Archdeacon Sinclair's "Men's Services." The Homiletic Review has for its purpose the serious consideration of the sentiment, aims, and activities of Christianity.

Current Thought, a magazine devoted to scientific, educational, religious, and sociological topics, has made its first appearance. The intention of this magazine is to give circulation to the best contemporary thought on vital topics, expressed in simple, non-technical language. The first article, by William George Gordon, is entitled "Mental Training a Remedy for Education." The magazine is issued by the Continental Publishing Company of New York, and is a monthly and its cost is $1 a year.

Munkacsy, it is said, had been writing his memoirs. They were to be published first in Paris.

Olive Schreiner, the author of "The Story of an African Farm," is to pay England a visit. Another book of hers is expected.

"Lad's Love" is the title of Mr. Crockett's coming romance. The scene is laid in Galloway, and Nance is the name of the heroine. It will be ready next month.

Judge Parish B. Ladd's work, entitled "Commentaries on Hebrew and Christian Mythology," is published by "The Truth Seeker Company" of New York. The same publishers issue "Johnny Dooley, a Peculiar Irishman," by "One Jones."

Mr. H. W. Hagemann of 160 Fifth Avenue has issued a new catalogue of interesting, rare, and standard volumes. A prize which is offered is De Foe's works in fifteen volumes, many of them first editions. There are numerous other curious and notable volumes in the new collection.

During the period when Admiral Bunce's fleet will manoeuvre off Charleston Harbor, The Illustrated American will publish each week prints of these naval tactics. With an artist on board of one of the ships, original drawings and photographs will be sent to The Illustrated American, and so at once there will be a pictorial history of the events.

The subjects treated in the last number of The Great Round World are "The Arbitration Treaty," "Russian News," "The Electoral College," "Cuban Matters," "Sea Drift," and "Arctic Exploration." We again call attention to the special merits of this little publication, which takes all live topics and explains them simply and clearly in language fitted for young people. Where it is to be specially commended is for the good judgment it displays in the treatment of the many live topics it discusses.

McClure's Magazine has the right to publish in serial form Robert Louis Stevenson's "St. Ives." This romance Stevenson left all but complete. It is the love story of a French soldier, a prisoner of war in Edinburgh Castle. The first installment of "St. Ives" is to appear in the March number.

"The Biography of Dr. A. J. Gordon" of Boston, published by the Fleming H. Revell Company some half year ago, will have a second edition. The same house has now ready the "Autobiography of the Late Dr. Charles F. Deems," with many extracts from his journals.

The New Amsterdam Book Company announces several occult and theosophical books, as "Transcendental Magic," by Arthur Edward White; "The Transcendental Universe," by C. G. Harrison; "The Cloud Upon the Sanctuary," by von Eckarthausen, and, as an antithesis, Prof. W. J. Malden's "Pig-Keeping for Profit."

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. have nearly ready a new volume of G. H. Hepworth's "Herald Sermons," and a cheap edition of "Hiram Golf's Religion," by the same author, and the last book deserves universal reading.

The Peter Paul Book Company of Buffalo has ready a limited edition of Irving Browne's "The House of the Heart." It is to be made up in the finest style.

The American Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia has published "Christianity and Property," by Dr. A. E. Waffle, and will issue shortly "The Conservative Principle in our Literature," by Dr. William R. Williams.

In The Examiner there is the opening chapter of a valuable biography, entitled "Edward Bright and His Times." The work has been undertaken by Prof. Henry C. Vedder of the Crozer Theological Seminary.

William Black has an article—the reminiscences of his boyish days—with the title, "A Mild Day in '48," which will be found in Harper's Round Table.

In The Open Court for February there are articles by Dr. Moncure D. Conway, Prof. A. S. Packard, Henry F. Rullson, and G. T. Low. A curious communication is one from the Rev. C. A. Seelakkhanda of Ceylon, who writes about the value of relics.

The contributors to the February Outlook are: Justin McCarthy, I. Zangwill, Edward Eggleston, Gov. Pingree, Lyman Abbott, and R. M. Johnston.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne has sailed for Bombay. In a letter to The Lounger in The Critic he wrote that he had gone "to investigate and report the plague and famine of our interesting, but short sighted Aryan cousins for The Cosmopolitan."

The Valkyrian Illustrerad Manadsskrift, the Swedish Illustrated magazine, for February, appears in excellent style. There are articles by Paul du Chaillu, the Rev. Albert Rodell, Don Carlos, Magnus Dahlander, Carl Larsson, and Nilson, with poetry by various authors. There is fiction too, "Mrs. Muldoon," a story by Edward Sundell, and music. The publisher is Charles K. Johansen of No. 108 Park Row, New York.

The Strand Musical Magazine is a musical monthly, and to be had from the International News Company. In addition to sketches of noted musical people, with their photogravures, the magazine has twelve pieces of music for piano, for piano and voice, and for piano and violin. The selection is excellent, for among the composers are Grieg, Gillet, Bachmann, Marzias, Aubry, and Ballantine. The score is well printed, and the paper excellent, and is all furnished at a very low cost.

Maurus Jokai's "The Green Book" will be published by the Messrs. Harper & Brothers toward the close of this month. This work by the Hungarian romance-maker will have a special interest, because it describes underground Russia and the terrible power of the Nihilists. The translator is Mrs. Waugh.

A book to keep is a poem of Lowell's with the title, "The Power of Sound; a Rhymed Lecture," of which seventy-five copies have been printed by Mr. Norton and presented by him to his friends.

Books relative to arctic exploration being in vogue, Sir Martin Conway's "The First Crossing of Spitzbergen" will attract attention.

A subject coming constantly to the front to-day is the naval history of England, and Mr. Laird Clowes's volume on the English Navy is certain to be an important one. One topic of which Mr. Clowes treats is social life in the English Navy.

Prof. Herford has finished his "Age of Wordsworth," and the volume will shortly be published by the Messrs. Bell.

"Books that Nobody Reads" is a curious heading in The London Daily Telegraph, and there are two closely printed columns under that peculiar caption. Of course, as a réclame it is a good one, for the matter is then probably read.

This week the Messrs. Harper and Brothers have published "Bound in Shallows," by Eva Wilder Brodhead; "In the Old Herrick House, and Other Stories," by Ellen Douglas Deland; "The Last Recruit of Clare's," by S. R. Keightley; "Beauty and Hygiene," (Anonymous); "A Previous Engagement," by W. D. Howells; "Six Cups of Chocolate," by Edith V. B. Matthews; "Literary Landmarks of Florence," by Laurence Hutton, and "Theory of Physics," by Joseph S. Ames.

This month Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. complete their great work "The Pulpit Commentary," by the publication of the Book of Daniel. To bring this work to a conclusion has taken seventeen years, and at a cost of $200,000.

The "Duchess," or Mrs. Hungerford, who died recently, wrote her first book, "Phyllis," when she was nineteen. It is said that her plots were evolved when she was trying to go to sleep. Her last novel, written just before her death, the title of which is "Lovice," is to be issued next month in London. The "Duchess's" novels were always popular, and deservedly so. Perhaps if on the title page there had been plain "Mrs. Hungerford," not so many of her books might have been sold.

Mr. Bret Harte's "Three Partners: The Strike on Heavy Tree Hill," will be published by Chatto & Windus in March.

"Modern Irish Poets" is to be published in Dublin and Belfast, and among the versemakers are included Mr. Lecky, M. P., Prof. Dowden, Dr. John Todhunter, the Rev. M. Russell, S. J., (brother of the Lord Chief Justice,) Miss Jane Barlow, Miss Katherine Tynan, and Mr. Aubrey de Vere.

For the St. Nicholas for this year, Mr. C. T. Hill has prepared a series of articles, the first of which appeared in January under the title of "Peter Spots; the Story of a Fire Company's Dog." In the February number, "An Alarm of Fire by Telegraph" is printed, which is to be followed by "Risks of a Fireman's Life." The article in the present number describes the first alarm, when and how it is telegraphed, and the nature of the intricate machinery employed. The service, a wonderful one, is thoroughly explained, for no one is more familiar than is Mr. Hill with the Fire Department, and what gives additional merit to the articles is that the illustrations have been made by the author of them.

A new subject is that of "viriculture," and M. de Molinari, editor of the Journal des Economistes, has written a book with this title. He explains the reasons for depopulation in France, and may indicate the methods for the prevention of it. When a country such as France shows a diminishing census, that is, under normal conditions, its power is waning.

Ernest Daudet's new romance has for name "Rolande et Andrée."

There is a literary ruction in Paris. The natural efforts of the young, or, as they call themselves, "les jeunes," to supplant the old chaps, "les vieux." The new sprinters want to crowd off the track the older pacers. Some of the ideas are juvenile. "If you are not illustrious when you are so, get out of the way." By means of puffing, "les jeunes" inflate themselves, and the old men simply laugh. "We want a closer return to Nature" is another chirp of the youngs, "and to simplicity and clarity."

"Mon Ange"—that is a title like "Mes Larmes." The Academy has a curious reference to the author, a lady who is the niece of Count de Rossi, who married Sontag. Mme. de Rossi was hauled up before the Paris Court for some misdemeanor, and wrote a note to that august personage, the Judge d'Instruction, which read, according to the translation, "Charming little Judge, give me my liberty to-morrow, Wednesday. I will love you all my life, for my imprisoned hens and cats are dying of hunger, and my youth of sorrow. Mon Ange." The angel is sixty."

Some of the comments in England on Sir Robert Peel's "A Bit of a Fool" are not flattering. It is said to be overfull of the kissing business. The English, so it is represented, shows the want of that judicious grammarian who ought always to correct proof—and Sir Robert Peel is found fault with for writing she "was getting the best of me," and overlooking the comparative.

In the London Academy, there is fresh life, new blood. The dull traditions of the past the Academy leaves behind it. In the number which has just reached us, there is an educational supplement, with one remarkable feature, and it is the "Reports and Records of the English Public Schools," and from the documents sent by headmasters an excellent idea may be had of English scholastic events during the last year. In the "Notes and News" the best information is obtainable of the literary movement in England and on the Continent, and all written in an understandable way. It appreciates, too, current American literature, and its treatment is neither hidebound nor Chauvinistic. The success of The Academy since it accepted the fact that literary matters might be treated not as a thing apart, but belonging to general culture, has given it the strongest hold on English advertisers.

That is a great success. About the middle of last month Lord Roberts's "Forty Years in India," had entered its eighth edition.

Earthquakes in the Philippines.

From The North American Review.

Nature in showering riches unnumbered upon Luzon did not forget to provide her with an ever-ready supply of earthquakes which are brought out to startle newcomers with suddenness and frequency. Japan is free from earthquakes compared to the Philippines. A man may be conscious of a slight motion in Yokohama, but in Manila his very bones seem to rattle. In Japan you are gently swayed; in Luzon you are racked. San Francisco, which enjoys a slight tremor now and then, would think that her foundations were of dynamite if she experienced one of the dozen shocks Manila has known in the last three decades. Indeed, the study of earthquakes past and present is a worthy excuse for visiting the Philippines. No less an authority than Sir John Bowring says, in describing these seismic effects: "They have overturned mountains; they have filled up valleys; they have desolated extensive plains; they have opened passages from the sea into the interior, and from the lake into the sea." Are they not, then, a fit land for rebellion and insurrection? The spirits of air and earth alike nurture unrest. As I see again, as it were, those cavernous cracks in cathedrals and walls, those tottering spires and towers, those mountains where Pelion has veritably been piled on Ossa, insurrection seems the logical result of the surroundings and associations.

English Books. JUST OUT: February Clearance Catalogue of Standard English sets, in fine bindings, at very low prices; also, London Weekly Report of Rare English Works for collectors. SEND FOR BOTH. H. W. HAGEMANN, 160 Fifth Avenue, The Mohawk Building, New York.

ART AND ARTISTS.

The art exhibition held under the auspices of the Sketch Club of Utica was opened last week. There are on view 200 pictures, and among these works by Moran, Inness, Blenner, Rhoda Holmes Nichols, J. G. Brown, Parton, Walter Shirlaw, G. H. Smillie, Ridgway Knight, Elizabeth R. Coffin, N. W. Dodge, Remington, Contoit, Wyant, Rehn, and others. The collection is a representative one of great merit.

This is true but hard criticism printed in The Pall Mall Gazette. The critic is treating of "symbolism" in art, its effects on the rank and file of the British sightseers. "To these people, if they would confess it, the cat-calls, street cries, and crackers of a bank holiday are more 'symbolic' of life and 'instinct with actuality' than are the greatest of Beethoven's symphonies." There was a strong dose of symbolism administered to a limited public, when Rosetti painted. It seemed to be considered almost as a sacrilege to even insinuate that Rosetti was but partially understood.

Here is a case of picture copyright in England, with a penalty for infringement. Woolfson of Leeds was charged with selling unauthorized prints of pictures, known as "The Village Wedding" and "'Twixt Love and Duty." Woolfson had sold photographs of the pictures, which had been copyrighted by Messrs. Dowdeswell of London. Woolfson, having been in previous difficulties for having pirated other prints, a fine of £60 was imposed, with the alternative in case of non-payment of six months' imprisonment.

At Denver the Artists' Club has on exhibition the many sketches in black and white, in oil or water color, of the leading designs which have been used by Messrs. Scribner's Sons during the last few years for illustrative purposes. In the assemblage there are to be found the leading artists in the United States. There are Blashfields, Childe Hassams, Corwins, Daniel Vierge, and last, but not least, the work of the late C. S. Reinhart. Such exhibitions in an art educational sense are among the very best, because of the variety of topics and differences of handling.

The Walters Art Gallery, in Baltimore, is now open. The most recent acquisition is a Fortuny representing two beggars and their dogs, and called "Faithful Friends." There is an Isabey miniature in this collection of Marie Louise and the King of Rome. There are not less than nine Cosways. There are other miniatures of great merit and rarity.

Mr. Howard Pyle has an exhibition of his works at the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia. His last sketches are those for Dr. S. W. Mitchell's novel, now being published in The Century.

If any one ever deserved a statue it is Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." The sum subscribed for the monument in Boston is already fairly large, and sculpture designs are to be submitted to the committee of the Francis Scott Key Monument Association. Mr. Charles J. Pike and Mr. E. Keyser are among the competing artists.

The Nashville "Parthenon," that is, the Nashville Art Exhibition Building, awaits a French Pallas Athenae, and the Athenae's bill of lading has been duly acknowledged.

The election of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts resulted in the re-election of Edward H. Coates as President and the following gentlemen to serve as Directors for three years: Clarence H. Clark, William B. Bement, John H. Packard, M. D., and John H. Converse; to fill an unexpired term, Charles Henry Hart.

In the middle of the fifteenth century the great Flemish artists went to Milan, Florence, and prosecuted their work there. In the Brussels Museum there is a "Crucifixion" and in the Frankfort Museum a Virgian, both of which are now attributed to Rogier van der Weyden, and are of Italian origin. In the "Virgin" picture, among the kneeling figures are recognized Francesca Sforza, his wife, Bianca Viscinte, and his son, Galeazzo Maria. In addition to painters of Flemish origin, there were Flemish wood carvers and goldsmiths who worked for the Italian nobles. There always have been commercial and artistic interchanges.

"A Bunch of Hothouse Grapes," a photogravure after nature in The Art Amateur for February, is a capital picture. It almost puts in the background man's more elaborate handicraft. It is a study of itself. The other leading illustration in color is "A Bouquet from the Roadside," a neat copy of a water color of Clara Goodyear. In general illustration the number contains the Velasquez's "Charles Balthazar of Spain," one of those inimitable child portraits the great painter made. The wood engraver is Baude. Another leading print is a copy of David Holland's "Lady Cooper and Her Children," and a very charming picture "vieux genre" it must be. "M. Edouard Manet," as drawn lithographically by Fantin Latour, is reproduced. Mr. Montague Marks is always excellent in his "My Note Book," for he has the requisite historical knowledge, with a proper judgment of contemporary art. All the departments, as Exhibitions, Gallery and Studio, China Painting, Wood Carving, Pyrography, are thoroughly written up.

"Life is short, art is long," finds its expression in a story Sir Arthur Arnold tells of Ruskin. Mr. Ruskin was lecturing, and drew in chalk the capital of a column, with intertwined vine leaves, saying, "A man who cannot draw like that, at all events should not think of being an architect." There was a lady present, and she asked how long it would take her to paint a plum like one of William Hunt's. Mr. Ruskin's reply was "About eight hours a day for forty years, madam."

The Arts for America, a Chicago publication which has in view the promotion and dispersion of good art among the people, in a sensible way prosecutes its civilizing work. There is in the latest number an appreciative article on Jean Jacques Henner, fully illustrated, and a practical paper on the cleaning and restoring of oil paintings, water colors, and engravings. Though The Arts for America caters more particularly to its immediate surroundings, it is general in its art appreciation.

On the 4th of March next there is to be a grand "function" in Chicago, an art festival given at the Art Institute and under the auspices of the Central Art Association. The proceeds of the festival are to be used for the promotion of the work undertaken by the Chicago Central Art Association.

A correspondent writes: "In London, among the effects of the late Lord Seymour Fitzgerald, Governor of Bombay, I discovered a fine bust in Carrara marble, heroic size, of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. It bore the name of the sculptor and the date, 'Susan P. Durant, 1857.'" We should be glad to receive information concerning this bust.

Miss Florence V. Robinson of Boston has an exhibition of pictures at the galleries of Fishel, Adler & Schwartz, 373 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth Street. There are about forty in frames and half as many unmounted. This artist has been studying several years with M. Pierre Vignal of Paris, who stands in the front rank of French aquarellists. Miss Robinson's work is mostly in landscape, and covers a wide range of subjects and places. There are views in Northern and Southern France, Holland, Corsica, Algiers, and Venice, showing cathedrals, quaint old corners and side streets, nooks in the woods, and stretches of sea beach. In her technique she has joined the clearness of the American with the sentiment and enthusiasm of the French. Her style has definition without rigidity or hardness, and variety of color and strong effects without becoming motley or garish. She has caught the atmosphere of Italy and Algiers with a touch soft and delicate. Among the best pictures are "The House Servant," an Algerienne in a pose full of spirit and character and clad in stuffs of Eastern color; "In the Fields of Barbizon," showing haystacks; "the Normandy Farm," "The Old Court in Paris," with good light and shade effects; "The Riviera," showing children at play; "A Sunset," "Along the Zaan," several bits in Venice, and "The Coming Storm," which is breezy and threatening. Miss Robinson's work, while varying in excellence, shows conscientious effort that has been well directed and delicate treatment, both in method and color.

Humorous Aspects of a Police Court.

From Scribner's Magazine.

"He treats me something ridiculous," was the complaint of one much-abused wife against her husband. The man being brought up to answer the charge, and, perhaps, explain it, answered: "This is a dead piece of jealousy, your Honor; don't mind her." An old Irish woman came before me at the Harlem Court and wanted her "boy" arrested for misbehaving himself in her house. It came out that her boy was thirty-eight years old, and when I said to her that he was a pretty old boy, she remarked: "Sure, he's not a gu'rl, and I count a boy a man only when he's married." A German with a very much battered head complained that the defendant had made a "dinge" in it, and described the assault about as follows: "He do me a crack on de kopf, like dis, and I do noddings by him."

A Song of Battles.

Of fighting stock it is I come,
On many a field my forbears fell;
The Funeral March, the muffled drum
Sounded my father's knell.
Where steel could do or valor dare
The Past beheld my forbears there.

Of fighting stock it is I come,
A soldier's blood runs in my veins;
What though mounts up misfortune's sum,
My heart fresh courage gains.
In sorrow's sickness, pain's despite,
'Gainst heaviest odds, I still do fight.
—ELLA FULLER MAITLAND in The Spectator.

NANSEN'S BOOK.

The Coming Publication and Some of the Interesting Features of It.

Harper & Brothers are now busy with the printing of Nansen's book, "Farthest North," in which are described by the explorer his adventures during the recent expedition of the Fram. In England the first edition will comprise 35,000 copies. As there are also to appear editions in America, Norway, Germany, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden, and Bohemia, it is estimated that the total number of copies first issued will reach 100,000. The following interesting account of the contents of the book is taken from The Academy:

"The work is divisible into three sections, of which the first is taken up with Dr. Nansen's departure and the life of the whole party on the Fram previous to the great sledge journey; the second portion relates the adventures met with by Dr. Nansen in the fifteen months of toil and darkness during which he conducted his sledge party across the trackless and obstructed icefields. Traveling at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles per day, the doctor and his little party were never sure that the vast ice-field over which they progressed with so much pain was not itself moving at the same rate backward, thus nullifying the grand object of getting nearer to the pole. The third section of the book is mainly occupied by the story of the Fram in the absence of the sledge party, for which the diaries of Capt. Sverdrup furnished the material.

"The book will be thoroughly indexed. The illustrations, numbering about 250, have been selected from over 1,000 photographs taken on the expedition; some of these being reproduced from the negative and others requiring the attention of artists. There will also be sixteen original colored illustrations from chalk drawings by Dr. Nansen. We understand that these most interesting drawings were in danger of being lost to the world owing to the small artistic value modestly set on them by Dr. Nansen. But having been permitted to see the reproductions, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them highly interesting and instructive. They carry one more than any of the other illustrations to those desolate ice fields, the home of the walrus, with their boreal lights ard few sunsets. The maps will be five in number, and of these three have been made by Dr. Nansen. A fourth is Herr Julius Payer's map of Franz Josef Land of twenty years ago, which Dr. Nansen naturally wishes should be compared with his own, and the fifth is a map of the entire known polar region.

"The story of the actual writing of the book and its translation into English is interesting. Dr. Nansen has written his work at high pressure, amid every conceivable interruption from his friends and admirers, and from learned societies the world over; he has written it in Norwegian, and for the English edition six translators are responsible. Their renderings of Dr. Nansen's manuscript have been revised by a well-known and accomplished student of Norwegian working in London. Dr. Nansen, we believe, found his sledge journey the most difficult part of his story to tell. His notes had necessarily to be carried continually on his person, with no advantage to their ultimate legibility."

The Mexican Belleza.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The eyes of a Latin beauty are simply magnificent in their changing expressions; they perfectly mirror every shade of sentiment in the southern soul. The face, too, dangerously demure, unless lighted up by a radiantly captivating smile, can hardly be matched for beauty the wide world around, when regarded in all its harmony of gleaming teeth, countenance delicately tinted and dimpled, raven hair falling in waves upon the marge of the high, white forehead, and the film of the lace-wrought sevillana, carelessly tossed with true Castilian grace upon the head. A corner of the lace head wrap lightly kisses forehead and cheek, and makes a fit crowning to the gracefully lined form, shawled in the silken folds and sweeping fringe of the costly tapalo, brought over from Spain as a family heirloom many years ago. There is no costume more befitting the occasion than these Andalusian shawls and lace head draperies, reinforced by the Spanish fan, innocent in itself, but a whole battery of expressiveness when commanded by the taper fingers of a southern beauty abroad for conquest.

Russian Soldiers.

From the Diary of Gen. Windham.

I found a man of the Forty-second threatening to break the head of a Russian who lay at his feet, and on my stopping him he said the fellow had shot at him after receiving quarter. I heard the same story from many on the field, and from all I have seen I believe it to be true. * * * I am sorry to say the Russians (officers as well as men) stabbed and killed our wounded without mercy, and if that sort of game is to continue I see nothing for it but retaliation, which will make matters worse. Poor Sir George was shot through the heart, but as soon as they got to him—by the weight of overpowering numbers—they bayoneted him and robbed him; the same with poor Charles Seymonr, and those poor young fellows of the Guards who were slightly wounded, they treated in the same way. In fact, it will not do, as has been proved, both at Alma and here, to leave the wounded to their mercy, even for a minute.

When They All Fell In.

From The Bookman.

With the gayest young men of the town, too, Washington Irving played a spirited part. "The Nine Worthies" and "The Lads of Kilkenny" were the names under which a group of them met and dined and frolicked. Most of these Worthies attained distinction of one sort and another in their later years, and the conscience of the day suffered no great shock from their convivial doings. A story is gayly told of one of them returning alone from a dinner, and falling through a grating in the sidewalk. He could not get out, and feared an ill night of it; but one by one the rest of the party which he had left fell into the same pit, and there they spent the remainder of the night happily together.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A DIPLOMAT IN LONDON.

Letters and Notes (1871-1877.) Translated from the French of Charles Gavard. 12mo, $1.25.

M. Gavard left Paris in 1871, just before the entry of the Prussians. He was in the French Legation to the Court of St. James for seven years. He took part in many "functions," and visited many great houses, and his account of the every-day life of the English Aristocracy is most intimate, and brightened by humor and satire. He also met, among others, the Rothschilds, Gounod, the Empress of Germany, and the Czar. He writes much on Bismarck.

TELEPATHY AND THE SUBLIMINAL SELF.

Hypnotism, Automatism, Dreams, Phantasms. By Dr. R. Osgood Mason. With phototype from a Portrait made in a trance by a person who had never painted before. 12mo, $1.50.

A book accurate enough for scientists, and simple enough for lovers of "ghost stories." On a thread of theory and discussion Dr. Mason links many startling examples from his own professional experience and from the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research.

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THE CROSBY PICTURE SALE.

Over $50,000 Paid for the Collection.

Taking into consideration the times, the prices paid at the sale of the Crosby pictures are regarded as good. The sale took place on Wednesday evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, and the pictures in oil and water color—sixty-six in number—belonging to the estate of Mrs. F. E. Crosby, brought in total $54,405.

Among artists represented were Bakhuysen, Bloomers, Lajos Bruck Chevilliard, Corot, C. F. Daubigny, J. H. L. De Hass, Diaz, Doré, Jules and Julien Dupré, Gegerfelt, Harpignies, Jacque, Jiminez y Arandee, Loustenau, Mauve, Mesdag, Miralles, Neuhuys, Offerman, Perrault, Poggenbeek, Ranger, Roelofs, Jules Stewart, Valenburg, Van Marcke, Van Oosterzee, Veyrasset, Wysmuller, and Ziem.

The highest price paid was $6,000, for a can as by Mauve, "Returning to the Fold." It was bought by Knoedler. Mauve's pictures, of which there were five, generally brought higher prices than had been expected. Ten years ago they would scarcely have sold for a third of the prices now paid. A Jules Dupré went for $4,000; a Jacque for $3,100; a painting by C. F. Daubigny, of "Corbigny on the Nievre," for $2,500. Some of the pictures, with prices, were as follows:

Offerman, (T.,) "The Patient Angler"	$325
Chevilliard, (Vincent,) "St. Cecilia, Pray for Me."	325
Meissner, (E.,) landscape and sheep..	300
Harpignies, (Henri,) landscape.....	1,200
Valkenburg, (H.,) "Interior," water color	200
Neuhuys, (Albert,) "The Little Nurse," water color	300
Blommers, (B. J.,) "The Evening Meal," water color	275
Jacque, (Charles,) "The Turkey Driver," water color	500
Mauve, (Anton,) "The Road Over the Moor"	500
Mauve, "Low Tide on the Beach"...	300
Ziem, (Felix,) "Antwerp in 1871".....	1,500
Rotta, (Silvia di Antonio,) "Le Dejeuner de Monsieur Le Curé"....	500
Bazzaro, (L.,) "The End of the Duel".	475
Valkenberg, (H.,) "Preparing Breakfast"	400
Gegerfelt, (William,) "Venice, Sunset"	378
Bruc, (Lajos,) "The Wanderers"....	700
De Haas, (J. H. L.,) "Cows in Pasture"	375
Diaz, (N.,) "Edge of the Woods"...	275
Jacque, (Charles,) "Chickens".....	275
Dupré, (Julien,) "In the Harvest Field"	475
Mauve, "Cattle at the Well".....	3,100
Mesdag, (H. W.,) "Dutch Fishing Vessels, Low Tide."	600
Loustaunau, (L. A. G.,) "The Ameteur Naturalists"	325
Dupré, (Jules,) deceased; "The River Oise"	950
Jiminez y Aranda, (José,) "The Apothecary"	275
Daubigny, (C. F.,) "Morning".....	2,200
Mauve, "In the Pasture".....	4,900
Dupré, (Julian,) "Le Regain".....	1,800
Perrault, (L.,) "The Weary Gleaner".	1,500
Ziem, (Felix,) "Grand Canal, Venice".	2,000
Stewart, (Jules L.,) Paris; "A Morning Call"	500
Harpignies, (Henri,) Paris; Landscape, Sunset	800
Mesdag, (H. W.,) "Sunrise on the North Sea"	500
Doré, (Gustave,) "Lake in the Highlands, Scotland"	1,000
Mauve, "Returning to the Fold".....	6,000
Jacque, (Charles,) "Flock of Sheep, Moonlight"	3,100
Corot, (J. B. C.,) "The Riverside"...	950
Van Marcke, (E.,) "Landscape and Cattle"	700
Mauve, "The Return of the Flock, Evening"	4,900
Daubigny, "Corbigny on the Nievre".	2,500
Dupré, (Jules,) "The Farm".....	4,000

HERE AND THERE.

A curious return to the past may be found in a procession, which forms part of an Egyptian pageant at Tantah. In Tantah is held an annual fair, as important in the East as is the Nijni-Novgorod in Russia. In the French Illustration there is a print of the fair. Five prisoners, with chains on arms and legs, are led by their captors. These fellahs, hired for the occasion, wear coats of mail, casques, brassards, as did the old Crusaders. It has been noted before this that in many parts of the East these remnants of the Soldiers of the Cross, their armor, and arms, have been preserved, and from time to time, many fine pieces have been collected from these out-of-the-way places. The ignorant Egyptian still believes that these are spoils of the foe of to-day, and he does not know that St. Louis, died over 600 years ago.

There must be great waste of energy in reading when after you have run all along one line you have to snap your eye back so as to begin the next line. As an ocular labor saver The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests something like this: "Spurgeon used extempore in students his practice to preaching from a text only disclosed in the on men young his of one that and pulpit, reaching the desk and opening the note con-'Zac- word single the read text his taining cheus.' He thought for a minute or two 'Zaccheus thus: himself delivered then and was a little man, so am I; Zaccheus made suited He 'I did so down, came and haste the action to the word." How would it do to begin with a word in a centre and wind the rest of the sentence in a continuous spiral of print. Then the eye movement would be reduced to a minimum.

This is the terrific sum total of books published in England and in the United States in 1895 and 1896. In England in 1895 there were 6,516 books. In 1896, 6,573. In the two years the new editions making up the total were 2,338, showing that good old books are ever young. In the United States in 1895 there were 5,469 publications. In 1896, 5,703; of new editions in 1895, 368; in 1896, 514. Think of 2,062 volumes of fiction in this country in two years!

The Literary News tells how William Matthews explained the method of treatment when a book had to be opened. Matthews said: "Never force the back if it does not yield to gentle opening. Rely upon it, the back is too tightly or strongly lined. A connoisseur many years ago, an excellent customer of mine, who thought he knew perfectly how to handle books, came into my office where I had an expensive binding just brought from the bindery ready to be sent home. He before my eyes took hold of the volume and tightly holding the leaves in each hand, instead of allowing them free play, violently opened it in the centre and exclaimed, "How beautifully your bindings open!" I almost fainted. He had broken the back of the volume, and it had to be rebound."

"The Criminal Prosecution of Animals in the Middle Ages" is the subject of a volume written by Prof. E. P. Evans. That animals were to be punished was an inheritance from a barbarous age. Mediaeval Christians burned or beheaded pigs, dogs, and cattle. Possibly the origin of this was the totem and the belief that those who practiced totem worship might be injured were the animal, their totem, killed. The scapegoat may be deduced from these ideas. To stick pins into the image of a man or a woman, as was done to Queen Elizabeth, she being in wax, is derived from the same fancy. In Cairo, the common name for a dog had some semblance to the sound of Admiral Seymour, who bombarded the forts, so the Egyptian rabble killed the dogs. A missionary saw a lion starved to death in Burmah. The lion figuring in the English coat of arms was the reason for this cruelty.

The Harvard Crimson notes improvement in the acoustical conditions of a room of the Faculty in University Hall, when it was lined with pictures. We thus see once more the advantages derivable from art culture. It might be insisted on, that a plain piece of canvas, properly stretched and placed against a wall, would have been equally efficacious, but a slight acquaintance with acoustics is convincing that, unless the stuff be painted or glazed, the sound is rather absorbed than reflected. The painter's art need not then be called upon. We see, however, where the "furnishing picture" has its uses. If of no possible advantage to the eyes, it is to the ears, and so "art" may have effects before this is hardly suspected.

Collectors of Swinburne know that the poet's "Siena," in the original pamphlet form, is one of the rarest books. "Siena" first appeared in Lippincott's Magazine, (June, 1868,) and for purposes of English copyright, was put into pamphlet form. There were only six copies printed, and only four are known. The second edition appears occasionally, but is not of much value. Any one acquainted with the first edition can easily distinguish it from the second. The type is the same, but the paper is different.

Mrs. Patmore, "the angel in the house," and her end, are touchingly told in the "Literary Anecdotes of the Nineteenth Century." Mrs. Patmore was consumptive. In a hopeless search for a climate better suited for her health, the Patmores selected a cottage in Hampstead belonging to Mrs. Craik, then Dinah Mulock of "John Halifax, Gentleman," fame. In the cottage garden there was a pear tree. At first Mrs. Patmore could walk beyond the pear tree to meet her husband. Then her steps went no further than the pear tree, and she sat wearily under its shade. Last, "when her end was very near, she could not leave her room, but only heard the birds through her open window." This comment on her is worth remembering. "Her artistic perception kept her from believing that nothing could be beautiful unless it was costly, and her good sense preserved her from the folly of expecting to satisfy a healthy appetite from an empty blue china plate."

Walter Savage Landor was an intemperate person in words, and hated Wordsworth. Were there ever more contemptuous words than these of Landor's in reference to Wordsworth? "Pastiness and flatness are the qualities of a pancake, and thus far he attained his end. * * * Let him place the accessories on the table, lest what is insipid and clammy * * * grow into duller accretion and moister viscidity the more I masticate it." In Landor's letter to Ralph Waldo Emerson he writes: "We must now descend to Wordsworth. He often gave an opinion on authors which he never had read, Plato for instance. He speaks contemptuously of the Scotch. * * * I praised a line of Scott's on the dog of a traveler lost in the snow (if I remember) on Skiddaw. He said it was the only good one in the poem, and began instantly to recite a whole poem of his own on the same subject."

The general supposition has been that that literary copartnership known as the Erckmann-Chatrian one was severed in a natural way by the death of M. Erckmann. But apparently M. Erckmann is not dead, for he has nearly finished a volume not of romance, but of essays on grave topics. If the account is to be credited, M. Erckmann, who is now an old man, has been living in retirement at Lunéville.

General conception of Henrik Ibsen may be all wrong. Is he the melancholic, lugubrious man of those saddening dramas of life? Anyhow, he figured at a recent state ball at Christiania when there is a first night at the theatre, and whenever one of his plays is performed, and he happens to be called before the curtain he responds, and without any funereal countenance. Does Ibsen dance? That is the question.

Imagination runs riot at times, but can there be anything more preposterous than the opening of a romance in the brochure called "New Occasions?" with the words: "A politician died and went to heaven." There is no necessity to go further.

Thomas Gainsborough's artistic greatness requires no comment. Not so well known was the fact that he had a certain literary ability. It may be said that Gainsborough lived at a time when to write a good letter was supposed to be a necessary social accomplishment. Gainsborough must have been musical, too. The elegances of life the artist must have acquired during his long stay at Bath, and the polish came in London. In 1769 he wrote to a fellow-artist: "Do you consider, my dear Sir, what a deal of work history pictures require to what little dirty subjects of coal horses and jackasses, and such figures as I fill up with? No, you don't consider anything about that part of the story; you design faster than any man, or any thousand men, could execute." This is a little deprecation of himself to be taken for what it is worth. In 1777 Gainsborough has his splenetic moment, and he writes: "I'm sick of portraits, and wish very much to take my viol da gam, and walk off to some sweet village where I can paint landskips, and enjoy the fag-end of life in quietness and ease. But these fine ladies, with their tea-drinkings, dancings, husband-huntings, &c., &c., will job me out of the last ten years," and his conclusion is: "My comfort is that I have five viol da gamba."

In a former issue reference was made to a translation of Queen Elizabeth's "The Mirror or Glasse of a Sinful Soul." This was the work of the Queen when she was a child. It was a New Year's gift to Queen Katharine Parr. This curious work is to be issued in fac simile from the original volume, now in the Bodlean Library. The reprint will also contain Queen Elizabeth's prayer, composed about the time of the Armada. The publication will be under the supervision of the Royal Society of Literature, and is to be dedicated to the Queen. The author of the original "Le Mirroir de l'ame Pecheresse" was Margaret of Navarre.

How long ago was it that the boy whistled through the streets, "A Life on the Ocean Wave," and his father, with solemn mien, intoned, "Woodman, Spare that Tree"? Many a great ship has been wrecked, and forests innumerable have been laid low since Henry Russell sang of wave and tree some sixty-three years ago in New York. Now, why Sir George Grove does not print Russell's name in his Musical Dictionary, we do not know. Mr. Russell, so The Strand Musical Magazine tells us, is still alive, hearty, and, for aught we know, may be singing still. Mr. Russell has been the composer of over 800 songs, of which 100 are still sung. It was Douglas Jerrold who said that Russell's songs would "live forever," and it is likely that some of them will.

SALE OF THE MATTHEWS BOOKS.

More Than $11,000 Realized for the Collection.

The sale of the library of the late William Matthews, the American binder, was concluded at Bangs & Co. Thursday. The charm of these books lay in the fact that they were mostly in beautiful bindings by Mr. Matthews. His chief work was a copy of the Grolier Club's "Knickerbocker," which, after sharp competition with Mr. G. D. Smith, was secured by Mr. Matthews, Jr., for the large sum of $550. The family of Mr. Matthews secured many of the books. The total realized for the two days' sale and for the 731 items was over $11,000. Among the books sold were the following:

BERNARD, P. J.—Oeuvres, de, 4to, crimson-crushed levant, super extra, a splendid specimen of Cape's binding. Paris, 1797. $47.50. (George D. Smith.)

BRILLAT, SAVARIN—Physiologie du Gont, 2 vols., 8vo, crushed levant, uncut, by Alfred Matthews. $17. New York, 1884.

BURNS, ROBERT—Poems, with portrait, 8vo, full morocco, gilt tops, first Edinburgh edition and second publication of the poet's works. Edinburgh, 1787. $52.50. (Scribner's.)

BURNS, ROBERT—Works, with 119 extra illustrations, 6 vols., royal 8vo, brown crushed levant, by Matthews. Edinburgh, 1879. $96. (Mason.)

CUNNINGHAM, PETER—Story of Nell Gwyn, extra illustrated, large paper copy, full red crushed levant morocco, by Matthews. New York, 1883. $53. (George D. Smith.)

FULLER, THOMAS—Abel Redivivus, small 4to, dark red morocco, by Bedford, London, 1651. $40. (Mr. Beverly.)

CARTER, WILLIAM—Genuine Detail of the Royal and American Armies, 1775-6, 4to, full crimson crushed levant morocco, by Matthews. London, 1784. $235. (W. C. Ford.)

GOWER, JOHN—Confessio Amantis, 3 vols., 8vo, bound in deep orange morocco, covered with gold tooling, by F. Bedford, being the copy sent by him to the Centennial exhibition. Sold at Bedford sale for £38. London, 1857. $117. (G. D. Smith.)

IRVING, WASHINGTON—History of New York, Grolier Club edition, 2 vols., 8vo., bound by William Matthews in crushed brown levant, covered with emblematical gold tooling, doublure of blue morocco, arms of the Grolier Club inlaid. New York: 1886. $550. (Matthews.)

GROLIER CLUB—Decree of Star Chamber, 8vo., original paper covers. New York: 1885. $210. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

GROLIER CLUB—Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, 8vo., original covers. New York: 1885. $200. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

HISTOIRE DU ROY HENRI LE GRAND, 16mo., bound by Capé, dark brown levant morocco, after a Clovis Eve design, lined with crimson morocco, (a remarkably fine specimen.) Amsterdam, (Elzevir): 1664. $75. (G. D. Smith.)

KEITH, GEORGE—Heresie and Hatred, small 4to. Printed and sold by William Bradford at Philadelphia, 1693. $230. (J. Sabin.)

LIBRARY OF OLD AUTHORS, 44 vols., 12mo., polished calf, gilt edges, by Matthews. London: V. Y. $110. (Pettigrew.)

MATHER, COTTON—Winter Meditations, portrait inserted, 16mo., brown crushed levant by Bedford. Boston: 1693. $81. (G. D. Smith.)

MATHER, INCREASE—Unlawfullness of Common Prayer Worship, 12mo., brown crushed levant morocco by Matthews. Boston: 1689. $99. (G. D. Smith.)

MATHER, ELEAZAR—A Serious Exhortation, small 4to, red crushed levant morocco by Bedford. Cambridge, (N. E.): 1671. $236. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

NARRATIVE OF THE EXCURSION AND RAVAGE OF THE KING'S TROOPS IN BOSTON, 1775, 8vo, red crushed levant morocco by Matthews. Worcester, (I. Thomas by order of the Provincial Congress): 1775. $118. (G. D. Smith.)

PETERS, RICHARD—Last Two Sermons Preached at Philadelphia, small 4to, full morocco by Matthews. Philadelphia, (B. Franklin): 1737. $55. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

RACINET, M. A.—Le Costume Historique, large paper, 6 vols., folio, full morocco by Matthews. Paris: 1888. $105. (G. D. Smith.)

WALTON AND COTTON'S ANGLER, 2 vols., extended to 4 by the insertion of 615 illustrations, full morocco by Matthews. $460. (Matthews.)

WALTON, IZAAK—Lives of Donne, Hooker, &c., brown levant morocco by Matthews. London: 1825. $26. (Scribners.)

WILLIAMS. M.—Sakoontala, 4to, white vellum, inlaid with vari-colored morocco. Hertford, (England): 1855. $40. (A. J. Cook.)

YARRELL, WILLIAM—History of British Birds, 3 vols., full brown morocco by Matthews. 1843. $75. (Matthews.)

YARRELL, WILLIAM—British Fishes, 2 vols., same binding. $40. (Matthews.)

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A Touching Story.*

Is there a reminiscence of that ever-charming "Marjory Daw" in M. Leon de Tinseau's "La Lampe de Psyché"? M. Falconneau, the father of Mlle. Clotilde, was the most unlucky of men. He built a Summer place of resort on the seacoast of France. At La Peyrade he found for friends an old priest, a doctor, and Celestin Bidarraye, the latter a nice young fellow and an apothecary. Now, it must be borne in mind that ever since the time of Molière an apothecary never was a hero. The hotel burns down, there is no insurance, and M. Falconneau is ruined. Worse than that, Clotilde's mother dies, and the girl falls into a rapid decline.

Celestin loves the gentle Clotilde, as you suspect. But once on a time the girl had seen Celestin rolling pills, and had mentally turned up her pretty nose at him. An apothecary for a lover! That would be impossible. The impoverished Falconneaus leave France and go to Algiers. The father has to work for his bread, and if his daughter is to live, she must breathe the warmer African air. Her heart is broken at leaving her new home.

While at Biskara she had a letter from Celestin. His uncle, the old priest, is dead. But he has other news which will interest her. A M. Robert de Chalmont has bought her father's place, with everything in it, and M. Robert is going to send her, as recalling to her her lost home, a souvenir, a piece of furniture which once belonged to Clotilde's mother. Will she accept it? asks the apothecary. He advises her not to decline it. She cannot answer the apothecary in time, for the piece of furniture has come.

Then begins a correspondence between Clotilde and Robert. He has hurt his hand, and is forced to use a typewriter. Clotilde naturally falls in love with Robert, though she has never seen him. She intimates that he shall come to Africa, but he declares this impossible. Love has cured Clotilde. Her cheeks take on a new bloom. She has now something to live for. Then the father has a bit of luck. A relative dies and leaves him a fortune. Clotilde will go to France and be Robert's wife. She telegraphs her coming. She arrives at La Peyrade.

Robert, her knight, is not there. He has not come to see her at the station. It is Celestin who is there to welcome her, and it is Celestin who has personated Robert de Chalmont. Alas! Poor Psyché. Only—only, it seems that the rôles are inverted, for it is Psyché who flies off, not Eros.

Though she learns how devoted has been Celestin, she cannot love him or marry him. It is the hero of her dreams she has lost her heart to, the man the apothecary created. She has been cured of consumption, but now she has heart trouble, and she dies of it. Still, as she passes away, she clings to her love, the Robert of her imagination. M. de Tinseau has written a most tender and touching story.

Prices for Autographs.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold this week a collection of autographs of authors, musicians, and actors. Among the most remarkable were the following: Beethoven musical score, with autograph, brought $9; book plate of David Garrick, $6.50; autograph letter of Junius Brutus Booth of March, 1817, $7.50; autograph of Colley Cibber, prompter's bill, (1715,) signed, $4.25; Charles Dickens, a letter, $7; letter of Edwin Forrest, 1826, $7.20; letter of Edmund Kean, 1816, $27.50; Jenny Lind's signature, 1847, $5, and an autograph of Mendelssohn, $5.

*LA LAMPE DE PSYCHE. William R Jenkins. New York.